The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4168. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE SITUATION.

Last Position of the Rebel Commissioners.

Still in Front of Our Pickets on Tuesday Morning.

Departure of Secretary Seward for City Point.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

Consternation of the Rebel Press.

They Fear they Will be Caught Napping.

PEACE ALONG THE ARMY LINES.

Exciting Scenes Among the Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Peace matters have assumed a new phase Instead of Commissioners arriving here, as was anticipated, Secretary SEWARD left this morning in a Government vessel for the purpose of meeting these gentlemen at City Point. The object of his mission is undoubtedly to ascertain the exact status of these gentlemen, what they propose to do, and by what authority they are sent. Mr. SEWARD does not carry any ultimatum from the Government, neither is the President aware of what these gentlemen propose; and until he ascertains that fact, it is uncertain whether they will be allowed to proceed to this city. Richmond papers of Monday last would convey the idea that they were appointed in accordance with the understanding brought about by the mission of Mr. BLAIR.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American* announces the arrival there this morning of Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Gen. GRANT's dispatch steamer to meet the rebel commissioners. They were met at the depot by Gen. BERRY and escorted to the Executive Chamber, where they were welcomed by Gov. BRADFORD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The rebel Peace Commissioners have not arrived here. If they come, it will not be before to-morrow.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The city has been much excited all day by the intelligence respecting the Southern Peace Commissioners, and reports were constantly put in circulation, and as repeatedly contradicted, that they had actually arrived here. One of them originated with a porter of a hotel, who said he was perfectly familiar with their faces, but who mistook a party of three gentlemen returning from a tour in Baltimore for the Commissioners.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY LINES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865—8 A. M.

We are still all agog with our new excitement, the "Peace Commissioners," but as yet have not laid eyes upon them. When the boat started from City Point yesterday morning, the arrival of the commissioners was not decided, and I was unable to forward you any reliable intelligence regarding the event. It now appears that a meeting was to have been held at daylight this morning, and it was supposed that Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL would be permitted to cross over into our lines yesterday forenoon. Several meetings, under flag of truce, in front of Fort Morton, took place during all of yesterday, dispatches were exchanged, and much formality gone through with, but no *decisive action or understanding arrived at*. The last interview held was at half-past five P.M. Col. HATCH, of the rebel army, and Capt. BRACKETT, of Gen. WILCOX's staff, being the bearers of the respective flags of truce. Another, and, it is hoped, final interview, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Gen. GRANT from his headquarters, at City Point, no doubt, has caused the delay; for were he here the matter would have been decided, one way or the other, before this time. Nothing is known as to what may be the intentions or the mission of the rebel commissioners, for no one is allowed a peep into any of the numerous dispatches exchanged.

Considerable excitement prevailed during the greater part of yesterday, along our front, and I understand that it is currently reported at City Point that the commissioners have actually arrived, but nevertheless, *the fact that they have not yet crossed the lines of our pickets is indisputable.*

The g eatest degree of confidence and quiet is still existing along our lines in front of Petersburgh. The two armies moved about in open view of each other while the different flags of truce were in actual progress, and the men were seemingly glad of the chance of enjoying themselves with more freedom than is customary. No other event worth recording has happened within the limits of this army during the past twenty-four hours.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.

BLAIR, on recently leaving Richmond, proceeded only as far as City Point, and there opened telegraphic communication with Washington, and in consequence of this communication, three eminent persons, after consultation with the President, have determined to proceed to the Yankee capital, their safe conduct being assured by the Washington authorities, for purposes which have been fully disclosed to the public. The persons are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator from Virginia, and the Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL, formerly Assistant Secretary of War. They left yesterday morning in the Petersburgh train, intending to go by way of City Point. Mr. BLAIR was not in their company, as was generally reported. There is a diversity of opinion as to the point to which these gentlemen will go. Some say they have safe conduct to Washington, others that they will be stopped at Fortress Monroe. It is positively known that these "Commissioners," as they are called on the streets, were not nominated to the Senate; that their names were not in any way sent to that body, or that they received any commission or appointment from the President; and that thus, therefore, their mission is without any official qualification. The provisions of the Constitution which apply to such matters are plain and indisputable. The President has power to negotiate treaties, but only that they may be submitted to the action and determination of the Senate; may appoint commissioners when Congress is not in session; but when that body is sitting, he can do nothing more than nominate them to the Senate. Various rumors have attached to this irregular visit to Washington, but we have very good reason to believe that nothing preliminary to the visit has passed between Richmond and Washington, but general expressions of the desire for peace, and that the "so called Commissioners" have merely gone forward to Washington in the general hope of reducing this desire to something more definite in the way of propositions.

The events of Saturday gave occasion for reviving a report of certain complications at Washington with European Governments, as the probable explanation of its motive in making what was apparently an attempt, on its part, for a negotiation of peace at last, for the first time since the beginning of the war, through Confederate commissioners of any character to the Yankee capital. Additional occasion was made for such rumors by circumstances that a courier, with dispatches for Richmond, had lately been landed from the *Tallahassee*, on the North Carolina coast, and it was rumored that these papers might have reference to some new phase of the old story of foreign recognition. We happen to know that dispatches from this vessel are expected at the Navy Department, and that they were landed some days ago, about 30 miles above Cape Fear River; but whether they had arrived, or what was the official anticipation of their contents, we were unable to learn. This is the whole extent of the story of "European dispatches," as far as known at present writing. Another rumor comes from Washington, by a "gentleman from the Valley," who says that the French Minister there had demanded his passports, because of the insult to his Government implied in the clause of the Appropriation Bill, making appropriations for the Minister for the "Republic of Mexico." By last advices in Northern newspapers this clause had only passed one branch of the Yankee Congress.

Editorial from the Examiner.

So far the treacherous policy of the enemy in sending an intriguing politician to flit mysteriously to and fro across the lines and create a vague impression that peace was somehow coming, has succeeded perfectly. The enemy know the weakness of our President, remembered the Jacques-Kirke affair, and made no doubt that if they sent a well-known old Washington schemer he would be at once received, credentials or no credentials, and clasped to the executive heart, and then a thousand rumors could not fail to fly abroad through the army and among citizens, and to every remote village in the Confederacy, that peace was in the air, that it was coming, and would be here anon. Thus it was hoped the military nerve of the country would relax, men would surmise that there is no need to make sacrifices and endure privations now at the eleventh hour, and stragglers and absentees would deem it not worth their while to come back to their commands: and thus the Confederacy would be less in a condition to oppose with effect the advance of SHERMAN through the Carolinas. And THOMAS through East Tennessee, both closing in upon Richmond. *This policy of our prudent enemies has, in a great measure, succeeded*, owing to the weakness of Mr. DAVIS in admitting unauthorized and unofficial Yankees to private audiences, and their success has blossomed into the rumor that the President has sent three commissioners to Washington to negotiate something which shall be called "treaty," which rumor is false. It is best to say openly, in plain English, what is going on, to brush away the mystery which has been thrown around the alleged movements looking toward peace, so that nobody may be disappointed hereafter. Three eminent Southern statesmen have gone to Washington. They are Vice-President STEPHENS, Senator HUNTER of Virginia, and Judge CAMPBELL of Alabama. *They are not negotiators, and have no power to treat.* They are not even commissioners from our Government. *Nor are they empowered to represent or to speak for the country.* Inasmuch as there has been no appointment by the President, or by the Senate—in short, just as JACQUES and KIRK, and after them Mr. BLAIR, came to Richmond to talk with any one who would converse with them, and were but too successful in getting themselves received at the Executive Mansion. So these three Confederate gentlemen go to Washington to have conversations with the enemy, though it is doubtful whether they will have equal success in being admitted to the White House. Now, it would be unjust to prejudge action, or impugn the motives of these gentlemen who have gone into the enemy's country. It may be that they go to Washington, knowing very well beforehand that neither peace nor armistice can come of their proceedings; but that terms of submission will be offered them so degrading and revolting as to at once shut the mouths of all peace men in the Confederacy, and unite all the people in a unanimous resolve of fierce resistance to such an insolent and remorseless foe. *And we all might know well enough, without sending special messengers to hear it with their own ears, what terms will be proposed to such* of Mr. LINCOLN's "fellow citizens" as may wish to make peace, not only from all official declarations of that Government, but also from the language held by Mr. BLAIR to various persons in this city. Two things are certain that the enemy will stipulate; first, for submission to Federal authority; second, for abolition of slavery, either immediate or gradual. These are the two main points, *and these include everything. These would decide the whole of the issues of this war, and decide them against us*, State sovereignty would be finally overthrown by the first condition, and these States would become provinces or departments of an Empire, and a distinctive element of our Southern civilization, which was also the occasion of the present struggle, would be abandoned by the second condition. That is to say, by these terms of peace we should confess ourselves conquered. Nor would it end there. We have already several times showed that if conquered, we must be at the mercy of conquerors, and that they have already a code of laws enacted to make us know the meaning of the old words, "*væ victis.*" This is the kind of peace; the only kind that these three Confederate Commissioners will ever hear of at Washington.

There are several erroneous impressions abroad bearing upon this matter, which it would be as well to dispose of. People say, and repeat to one another, rubbing their hands with an innocent glee, that there must have been some intimation conveyed to SEWARD from Europe which makes the enemy now so eager to wind up the war; in fact, that England and France might, could, would or should have informed LINCOLN that if on the 4th of March next he be not inaugurated President of the whole of the old States, they (England and France) will recognize him only as President of those States which concurred in his election. There is not the slightest evidence or foundation of the fact for this or any kindred rumor. It is a blunder altogether. Not only is there no single symptom that those European Powers are changing their policy in a manner favorable to us, but no occasion will arise on the 4th of March for the recognition of any person or any thing. European Powers know nothing about the 4th of March; they do not renew their recognition of the United States on the inauguration of a new President, and will not be called upon for any action whatever on that day, more than any other day. That delusion may be dismissed. It is true the enemy is in an eager hurry to finish the war, but for far different reasons. One is the usual Yankee, histrionic, melodramatic sort of reason. Their desire to have a big *fête* day, and to commence LINCOLN's new term punctually at midnight of the 3d, with the triumphant bell-ringing and cannon salutes over a restored Union. Another reason, and more pressing one still, is, that they understand perfectly well that they are at the end of their resources, if we choose to hold out in resistance; that both in money and men their means are exhausted, and that their present armies in the field are their last. Yet, after all, it is not so much to conclude a peace that they send their commissioners, and open their sham negotiations, as to deceive and distract us from measures needful for our defence, while they move forward toward the final investment of Richmond. They prefer to enter the city as conquerors, rather than obtain peace by treaty between Richmond and Washington.

At all events, if peace is offered, the terms of it will be as above stated. How will the army like it? Do Confederate soldiers indeed confess themselves so utterly beaten that, after the toils and sacrifices of four years, after the loss of so many gallant men in battle under the flag that is now renowned by land and by sea, they would yield the whole cause for which they have fought, the sovereign right of their native States, control over their own institutions, possession of their right to property, inheritance of their own children? Our soldiers who have served throughout the war have ever cherished the thought that when the struggle is over and our independence won, they will sometimes wear the grey Confederate uniform and the hard-won insignia of their rank, and tell their children and their grandchildren the story of some glorious day when the setting sun illuminated the victorious cross of stars; yes, and many a bereaved family preserves with fond pride the sword of their lost brother or son, to attest in future generations how their kindred blood flowed for Southern independence. But now, how would it be if such a "peace" really fell upon us? Hide, burn every shred of the Confederate cloth. Rip off the stars and bars, and bury them, so that no eye shall see them. Dare not to show souvenirs of those you have lost, and breathe not their names. Let every vestige and reminiscence of the army that fought with LEE and JACKSON sink out of sight, and eternal silence rest over all that department of memory. This must not and this shall not be. There is no need to speculate upon the possibility of such infamy. It was wrong, it was weak beyond measure, to permit this journeying to and fro of recent messengers without credentials, at the imminent risk of enervating the military spirit of the country, by turning men's thoughts to dreams and visions of peace, at the very moment when every energy ought to be strung and braced for the war. However, as it has begun, let us hope that this last step will be the last. All the Peace party of the South protests that it will in no wise have a peace of submission and of abolition. The parties who have gone to Washington are men of understanding, and they may on their return be able to make plain to the humblest intellect that no other peace than that is to be obtained, and so silence all dispute, and so produce desirable unanimity, and so explode forever all schemes and projects unworthy a gallant people. It may be hoped, then, to see the end of a feeble kind of management of our public affairs. With LEE as Generalissimo, wielding uncontrolled power over all our armies, and all our Generals, and BRECKINRIDGE in the War Department, we trust that the real business of the country will have some chance of being attended to; and the real business of the country is, for the present, war, and not peace.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 30.

Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and JOHN A. CAMPBELL left Richmond yesterday on their way to Washington, to confer with President LINCOLN on the subject of putting an end to the war, if possible. The circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission, are understood to be as follows: Mr. F. P. BLAIR having sought an unofficial and confidential interview with President DAVIS, departed for Washington with an assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without obstacle of form, to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about the terms of peace, if informed in advance that said commissioners would be received. On Mr. BLAIR's second visit to Richmond, he brought the consent of Mr. LINCOLN to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace. The three gentlemen who left yesterday, were thereupon selected by the President, and they have gone without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attaining so desirable a result. It is possible that success may attend their efforts, but wisdom and prudence demand that we indulge in no confident expectations on the subject, and that we relax not one moment in energetic preparation for the ensuing campaign.

From the choice made by the President, we may rest assured that no means will be left untried to effect peace, if it be possible to obtain it. But if these three eminent citizens selected for that purpose shall fail in their attempt. One good result will certainly have been reached. All discordant counsels on this subject will have become reconciled, and it will no longer be in the power of factions, or the timid, to persuade the people that peace can be received by any faith other than that opened for us by stout hearts and stout hands.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 31.

We have arrived at a critical point in our controversy with the Government at Washington, and the people it represents. Commissioners have left this capital for that of the enemy, under *quasi* invitation from President LINCOLN to discuss the possibility of adjusting the matters in dispute, and of ending the war, although it is of vital importance that we should just now remember that we are dealing with an exceedingly artful and thoroughly unscrupulous foe, although it is not impossible that this is an honest and sincere endeavor on their part to terminate the war, and that such may be the result. But it is not safe for us to think so; on the contrary, while our commissioners should make most earnest efforts to secure a satisfactory peace, and while our people should second these efforts with their prayers it is just the time, above all others, when we should put forth every exertion and strain every muscle in preparation for a continued war. If the enemy desire peace, their efforts will not diminish their desire. If they intended a snare, this is the way to foil them. We confess with regret that we see but little evidence, and indulge but the faintest hope that they are prepared to accord us such terms as we could think of accepting. It has been but a little while since, by the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, a decided majority of them declared against any peace except such as should be dictated by conquerors to the vanquished. *Nothing has occurred to mollify their disposition, but much to strengthen their* conviction that they can subjugate us. Even the party opposed to LINCOLN's reëlection, only talked of negotiation and statesmanship as a means of restoring the Union. The visit of our Commissioners may be permitted only for the purpose of satisfying them that no peace can be made with us except on the basis of separation. Many of the late supporters of MCCLELLAN are pledged, when satisfied of this, to most unrelenting war. Their accession to the administration party would relieve LINCOLN of many embarrassments and give him full swing. Moreover, the call for three hundred thousand fresh troops is now pending. They come in slowly, notwithstanding they have been assured by the *Tribune* and other leading papers that it is not at all likely they will ever have to fire or face our guns, in consequence of the actual pendency of negotiations for peace. The declaration, perhaps, of truce, would be a powerful backer to promise that they will not have to fight. A large bounty and a few weeks of barracks life only, would be a temptation too strong for multitudes of moneyless idlers and emigrants in the North to resist. SEWARD may believe that he can, by one pretext or another, keep our Commissioners in Washington till all the recruits needed are in this way obtained. It is well to recollect how he played with and deceived the Commissioners that visited Washington in March, 1861, keeping them there a whole month, while naval expedition was preparing for the relief of Fort Sumter, and pledging himself the whole time that Sumter should be evacuated. Judge CAMPBELL, at least, will not be apt to forget what occurred on that occasion. Knowing, then, that we have a wily and unprincipled enemy to deal with, we repeat that the only safe course to be pursued is to set to work immediately, and with all possible energy, preparing for the spring campaign. If peace should intervene, the preparations will have done no harm. If war should continue, they will force us to face it. If we permit ourselves to be deceived and thrown off our guard, growing weaker daily while they grow stronger, we shall reap a harvest of disasters. The President has done well in the selection he has made of Commissioners. The choice of Mr. STEPHENS showed a proper regard for that sentiment in the country least satisfied with his Administration. Mr. HUNTER represents theories and ideas on which the secession of these States were based. While Judge CAMPBELL may be taken as an exponent of those shades of opinion that lie between extremes; they are gentlemen of such a character and ability as to give dignity *to the great mission on which they have gone*, and of such fairness and moderation as to furnish the assurance to the enemy that we are acting in good faith, and with a sincere desire to accomplish a satisfactory settlement. The President, we say, has done well in the matter. We recognize in the selections he has made a deference for the judgment and wishes of people that should always govern the head of representative government. Continuing to act in this spirit, we hope that he will take all needful steps for the contingency of a failure of negotiation. *We have not yet heard that he had called Gen. Lee to a position provided for him by Congress, now that he has restored Gen. Johnson to the command of the Army of Tennessee as urged upon him in so imposing a form.* The Cabinet, with one exception, remaining unchanged. The Beureaux of subsistence, conscription, &c., continue under the management of officials who do not command a desirable share of public confidence. The offices of Adjutant and Inspector Generals is not distinguished for energy and system. In these and in many other things the President may do much to strengthen the cause and reanimate the people. Let him not weary nor halt in the work of reform, and the country will again hail him with acclamations of enthusiasm and love.

PEACE FEELING IN THE REBEL ARMY.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 30.

A gentleman who was at the army on yesterday when Messrs. STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL passed through our lines, on their way to Washington, says *that shouting all along the lines was prevailing, and it would indicate that they hoped for preparation for such terms of peace as would allow the armies to disperse.* Once before the acclamations of the armies were united, as when they lay before Fredericksburgh. A fine military band played "Secessia," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other tunes and other national airs. They were appropriately responded to by the two armies alternately; *but when the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," the opposing camps forgot their positions and united in vociferous cheering.*

From the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Natchez letters state that Gen. DAVIDSON, since assuming command of that district, has extended his lines on the roads leading out of that city, so as to protect several plantations, and all troops are now encamped outside of the city.

The office of Mayor has been abolished, the Provost-Marshal exercising the functions of that office. All the contrabands in Natchez and Vidalia have been ordered to work on the farms back of the latter place, and furnished with rations, under supervision of Col. MITCHELL, Superintendent of the Freedmen. Col. FARRAR commands the post of Natchez.

Two wagon loads of supplies driven beyond the lines from Udella, under a proper passport, were captured by guerrillas. The owners lost everything; but were paroled not to do anything to the prejudice of JEFF. DAVIS.

Twenty-one of the wounded by the explosion of the steamer *Eclipse* have died since their arrival at Paducah, and it is thought several others cannot survive.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AFFRAY BETWEEN SUBSTITUTE RUNNERS.—Sergt. CRAFT and Officer REAGAN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested two men on Tuesday evening, on the charge of highway robbery, preferred by THOMAS BURT, of No. 102 Cherry-street, New-York. Complainant states that while passing down York-street, on the night of the 30th ult., he was assaulted, near Gold-street, by three men, who robbed him of a pocket-book containing $30. The two men were examined by Dr. JACOBS, and BURT not being able to identify them they were discharged. Officer REAGAN went after a third party, and found him in New-York, lying dangerously ill from a severe stab received during the assault on BURT. He could not be removed. It is claimed that the affair was the result of a difference in hand-money, the parties being engaged in substitute running.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. J. C. ROWAN, No. 154 Franklin-street, was feloniously entered about 12½ o'clock on Tuesday night by prying open one of the rear window-shutters. The occupants becoming aroused in consequence of the noise, the operator fled, leaving behind a jimmy, a carpenter's brace and a bag. An attempt was made during the same night to enter the store, No. 697 Myrtle-avenue. The clerk who sleeps in the place, hearing an unusual noise, gave the alarm, and the burglar was pursued and arrested by officer DONNELLY, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police. The name of the accused is JOHN SWEENEY. He was committed for a hearing.

FIRE.—A small wooden building, No. 106 Myrtle-avenue, owned by JOHN J. WELCH, partly occupied by him as a stable, and the front portion by a colored man named RICHARD HAGGARTY, as a clothes-cleaning establishment, was damaged by fire on Tuesday night, caused by the stove-pipe which runs through the hay-loft, and from which the hay became ignited. The damage on building was $300, on contents about $250. No insurance.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The flags of the Brooklyn City Hall were displayed yesterday by direction of Mayor WOOD, in honor of the passage of the constitutional amendment against slavery by Congress. Some private buildings were decorated in a similar manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

BERGEN COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.—A number of the residents of Paramus and adjoining places, met on Saturday evening last at Union Hall, and organized the Bergen County Farmers' Club. The officers chosen were JAMES KELLEY, President; JOHN J. ZABINSKIE, GARRETT H. VAN DIEN, Vice-Presidents; J. W. ENGLAND, Corresponding Secretary; E. J. KELLEY, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. Meetings will be held semi-monthly, at the same place, on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and an annual exhibition of the agricultural, horticultural and other products of Bergen County is to be held in the month of September, at which prizes for excellence will be awarded.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE IN HUDSON COUNTY.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, a memorial to go before Congress was presented by Mr. E. S. WAKEMAN, concerning the existing arrangements of the New-York Collection District, and praying for the modification of the law so as to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Collector in Jersey City. The memorial was approved, and the seal of the city was ordered to be attached.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—JOSEPH WEBER, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, who received serious injuries a few days since by jumping from a train of cars, between Elizabeth and Rahway, has since died in the Ward General Hospital at Newark. Deceased was about 25 years of age, but his place of residence is not known.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Richmond Papers of Monday and Tuesday.

LEE NOT YET GENERALISSIMO.

Rebel Reports from Wilmington.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Sherman's Columns All in Motion.

Destruction of a Union Gunboat in the Combahee River.

From full files of Monday's Richmond papers received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, we extract the following:

THE REBEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday which need not be repeated here. It is understood that the nomination of Gen. LEE will be sent into Senate today to fill the newly created office of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederacy. It is known that no steps whatever have been taken by the Executive under or with reference to the resolution recommending the reinstatement of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed Secretary of War. He does not expect to assume the duties of his office until this day week.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.

We learn that the President did not send to the Senate yesterday, as was said, the name of Gen. R. E. LEE as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States.

FROM SHERMAN'S FRONT.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The Yankee gunboat *Didching* (?) got aground in the Combahee yesterday. Our batteries opened on her, and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All the crew, except a Lieutenant and five men, escaped. The prisoners were brought to the city to-day, and report that the monitor sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by a torpedo was the *Patapsco*. Only five, out of a crew of eight hundred, were saved. All the rest were drowned. Nothing important from below.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The enemy's infantry are encamped near Eames Cross-roads, on the road to Grahamsville, on the road toward Sister's Ferry. They have wagon trains with them. A reconnoissance in force was reported within four miles of Robertsville on the 29th. Robertsville is 50 miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of the Savannah River. A small party of Yankees landed on Little Point Island, near Legree, on Saturday night, and were driven off.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 31.

Gen. HARDEE telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th, and moved northward in two columns. On the morning of the 27th he reports that all attempts to cross the Combahee have been so far baffled.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 30.

We think, says the Goldsboro *Journal*, we may assure our readers that, beyond the garrison of Fort Fisher and a few coöperating vessels, there are no Yankees below Wilmington. The fleet is said to have disappeared, and it is probable also that the bulk of the infantry have gone to reinforce SHERMAN. In all probability, the fleet is destined for an attack on Charleston. If all this be true, Wilmington is all safe for the present.

HOOD'S ARMY.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We have direct advices from the Army of Tennessee to the 13th, and learn through private sources that Gen. BEAUREGARD would assume command, and the army was about to move, but in what direction is not known.

THOMAS' ARMY.

Most of THOMAS' army are represented to have marched from Columbia to Clifton, on the Tennessee River. Part of A. J. SMITH's corps are said to be in the vicinity of Huntersville and Eastport.

No change in front of Mobile.

The enemy are still below Pascagoula.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 28.

Twenty-three horses, six hundred bales of cotton, commissary and quartermaster stores, were burned at Summit this morning. Summit is on the Mississippi, seventy-five miles south of Jackson.

Gen. TAYLOR telegraphs that the enemy in some force came toward Clinton, Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara and returned. Activity is represented on the Mississippi, and troops are passing up and down.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Steamship Suwo Nada—Destructive Fires in Savannah—Fiendish Powder Plot.

The United States steam transport *Suwo Nada* Capt. JAYNE, arrived at this port last night from Savannah, and from Hilton Head Jan. 29. Purser THOMAS reports that on the evening of Jan. 27, a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah, destroying considerable property, but without loss of life, and on the morning of the 28th, another fire broke out, destroying two squares in the Third District ground. Buildings were torn down to prevent the spreading of the flames, as the wind was blowing strong from the east. Lieut. T. C. SPENCER, Deputy Ordnance Officer, reports that some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the arsenal, corner of York and Walker streets, undoubtedly to blow up the city, as the arsenal contained some thirty tons of powder. The keg was placed in the [hollow] of a tree, to avoid discovery, with the top taken out. This hellish design is believed to be the work of the rebels, who are in anything but an amiable mood, in view of their present condition.

The *Suwo Nada* has had fine weather throughout the passage, and brings a number of United States officers, and about ninety privates, as passengers.

Sherman's Movements—A Column Moving Against Augusta, Another Against Branchville, and a Third Against Charleston.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1865.

The new campaign has opened auspiciously. The enemy, alarmed at the increased force at Pocotaligo, abandoned their strong forts defending the railroad there, and the Seventeenth Corps took possession at daylight. The importance of this success lies in the fact that it gives a base of supplies to a column advancing against Charleston or Branchville, and about the only practicable one at present. Transports ascend Broad River to within five miles of Pocotaligo. Wharves are in process of construction at the point of debarkation on Broad River, and the indications are that the line of communications, during the new movement, will begin there.

Although nearly the whole army is in motion, the movement has not yet sufficiently developed to disclose all we desire to know, or to permit the disclosure of all we know already. Augusta, Branchville, and Charleston, either one or all, may be the objective points. It is reasonable to suppose that the army opposed to us can not cover all these points, and we have no new facts to induce us to believe that they can long defend either. Admitting what report gives for truth, that LONGSTREET's corps has been brought from Virginia, their army in South Carolina is still vastly inadequate to withstand the shock of arms upon them.

SHERMAN, in this new campaign, ventures again to use the movable column. The army moves with rations to last long enough to make the movement decisive in its immediate results. As the distance to either Charleston or Pocotaligo will be short, and the roads secure, he incurs much less danger than in his grand flanking operations at Atlanta, and infinitely less than on his Georgia tour.

I have been greatly impressed with the buoyant spirit of the soldiers in this command. No army was ever in finer *morale*, better satisfied with themselves and their leader. If it does not prove irresistible, it will be for reasons beyond human forecast.

The movement will be made in three columns, directed against Augusta, Branchville and Charleston, severally, but in such manner that the whole army can be united at short notice. The general belief is that the enemy will concentrate near Branchville, and deliver battle. In that case they must be the attacking party, for our movable column need not worry in front of defenses. With our dinners in our pockets we can pass their flanks, and sit down and leisurely eat them—the dinners.

Savannah is very quiet and orderly. The poor people are getting work from our Quartermasters, and the middle classes—who at such times suffer more than either of the others—take in boarders and keep shop in a small way. The *élite* wait for developments. They talk a great deal of JOSEPH BROWN. They rather look to JOSEPH to let them down without seriously fracturing their dignity.

The city is besieged by traders from the North, large and small, but like in all El (or oil) doradoes, the money doesn't lie around loose in the streets, save in imagination. Some of the property-holders ask more for the rent of their stores in greenbacks than they received before our advent in Confederate currency. Gen. GEARY announces in a special order that this will not be tolerated.

The city, its parks and property, public and private, have not been disturbed at all by our army. Savannah is just as beautiful and finished a city to-day, as it was when we arrived, and a great deal livelier. The numerous public parks have been occupied by companies of the provost-guard, but they are enjoined to police their little camps thoroughly, and the result is the parks are cleaner than ever, though the little huts of boards and canvass do not add to the effect of the landscape gardening. The splendid city park, the largest in Savannah, has not been occupied at all.

Gen. WOOD, of Ohio, will succeed Gen. GEARY in command of the city. The latter, whose administration in Savannah has been the happiest combination of civil and military functions during the war, takes the field with his division. Savannah is easily defended, and no large force will remain in its limits. It would be as safe with a brigade as Cincinnati.

Within the next fortnight great events will occur in this region, events which will, it is hoped, give us not only Charleston, but Richmond. The chances are forty to one in our favor.

The news of the fall of Fort Fisher gave rise to great astonishment here, as well as joy. J. W. M.

RODDY SUBMITS.

He Receives a Pardon from the President.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that Brig.-Gen RODDY, who has earned a high reputation during the war, as a partisan Cavalry Commander, and who has coöperated with FORREST in several important operations, grew tired of the contest a few weeks ago. He found means to communicate with the Federal authorities, and through them procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to Gen. THOMAS' headquarters by Mr. LINCOLN last week, and by this time, doubtless, is in the hands of the repentant rebel for whom it was prepared. He will soon be heard of, therefore, as having resumed civil pursuits at his old home, which we believe was in Tennessee. The information upon which this statement is made, comes from a loyal officer, who has just arrived from Tennessee. His position in the army there is such to give him an opportunity of personally knowing the truth of what he asserts.

The Battle of Chickamauga—A Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

To the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser:

GENTLEMEN: Some one has furnished me with a copy of your issue of the 12th inst., containing a very generous article in reference to my military services, for which I feel none the less grateful, because, I doubt not, it was prompted by your interest in the country's welfare, and your sense of justice to those who have occupied prominent positions on trying occasions in her service.

But the article contains a remark about Chickamauga which is not strictly just. To correct it, I send you a pamphlet written by the author of the *Annals of the Cumberland*, which gives a correct and just view of the battle of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that we fought against terrible odds there.

1. This was the opinion of the corps and division commanders, none of whom were bad judges.

2. The enemy reports a loss of eighteen thousand seven hundred (18,700) killed and wounded, and admits his loss to have been twenty per cent. of his entire command, a very large loss, which gave him 93,500 at Chickamauga.

3. BRAGG had 32,000 troops when driven from his intrenched camp at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, across the mountains and the Tennessee. BUCKNER joined him with about 10,000 troops from East Tennessee, JOHNSTON with about 25,000, and LONGSTREET with about 25,000 more, giving again 92,000 as his whole force.

4. Gen. GRANT and several of his subordinates estimate the force fought at Mission Ridge, at from 45,000 to 50,000. Add 25,000 for LONGSTREET's army, which had previously left, and was then in front of Knoxville, and 18,000 for those put *hors du combat* at Chickamauga, and it gives 88,000.

5. A Union merchant, of Chattanooga, who was at Marietta when the foe were advancing on us, tried to send me word, and subsequently saw and told me that the enemy had reinforced BRAGG with 30,000 under LONGSTREET, and 25,000 under JOE JOHNSON, in addition to which Gov. BROWN had 15 000 Georgia militia; and so confident where they of overwhelming us, that the Kentucky and Tennessee rebel refugees at Marietta had hired conveyances and loaded their household goods, expecting to follow their victorious hosts back into Tennessee and Kentucky.

I could add much more corroborative evidence to show that the brave and devoted Army of the Cumberland sustained and successfully resisted the utmost power of a veteran rebel army, filled with the spirit of emulation and hope, and more than one-half larger than itself; inflicted on it much more damage than we received, and held the coveted objective point, Chattanooga.

What we attempted we accomplished. We took Chattanooga from a force nearly as large as our own, and held it after the enemy had been reinforced by as many men as we had in our whole command.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Letter from Gen. Thomas—A Testimonial Declined.

A proposition having been made in Cincinnati and Louisville to raise a fund for the presentation of a testimonial to Gen. THOMAS, he sends the following letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EASTPORT, Miss., Jan. 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

DEAR SIR: From an article I saw yesterday in the Louisville *Press*, I am led to believe that, at your suggestion, the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville are about to raise a sum of money for the purpose of presenting me with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of my services since this war commenced. Whilst I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment proposed to be paid me, I would greatly prefer, and if not premature, request, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers, and of the indigent widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the Government and the people.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

New-Orleans dates to the 26th show no change in the markets.

In accordance with Gov. HAHN's proclamation, the 26th was observed throughout the State as a day of festivity, in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee. Some 40,000 persons outside the city celebrated the day. The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received in New-Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The courts adjourned, the streets were thronged with white and black people, public and private buildings and the shipping were dressed with national flags. The military schools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession. Speeches were made by Gov. HAHN and several officers of the general and State Government and colored orators. A salute of 100 guns was fired and the city brilliantly illuminated at night.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Banks—The Plantation and the Laborers—Trade Regulations with the South.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Our city is interested with regard to the movements of Gen. BANKS. He has been in this department so long, and has so thoroughly identified himself with the civil administration here, that it seems impossible to immediately supply his place. Under his guidance and orders the contraband labor was organized and the plantations set to work; the time has now arrived for a renewal of the leases intact, or with such changes as the experience of the last year may suggest, as it is fully realized here that no one is more competent than Gen. BANKS to carry on a system that has on the whole worked well and promises hopefully for the future. The getting in a crop of sugar and cotton, cultivating it and gathering the produce, takes an entire year of painful anxiety to the planter and hard work to the actual tiller of the soil. A few days delay in the Spring in perfecting arrangements may destroy the possibility of raising a crop. Some permanent plan is therefore imperatively needed, and if it is denied to the people, the effect is disastrous to individuals as well as to the wealth of the country at large. The planters, then, who have been such all their lives, and those cotemporized out of Northern men, who have come here to make money, seem to feel quite encouraged in spite of the universal failure of last year. I have conversed with quite a number who have been involved in debt by the failure alluded to, who think they will the coming season make up for the past, and have their hopes realized by an abundant yield. One thing is certain, the great objection which was urged against the free labor system, that the negroes would not work except by coercion, has been exploded. I am in almost daily communication with old and life-long planters—men of Southern birth and associations—who tell me that they have, to their surprise, found the laborers contented and obedient, and in many cases, the interest in the crop raised has exerted to cheerful work many who, under the coercive rule, were worthless except under compulsion. It must also be remembered that the negroes who worked on our Louisiana plantations the last year, were paid a stipend in clothes and provisions, and were to be further rewarded by a certain percentage upon the amount realized by the exported crop. Now, these emancipated men understand their bargain with their employers perfectly, and the hope of a liberal reward made quick hands, and called forth many songs. The poor people were hopeful to a degree. They saw all their bright prospects blasted by the worm and the frost; they felt that the elements were against them. *Disappointed, they have not complained*, but bear up under their losses with patience, and are ready to begin again, relying upon their strong arms and newly-acquired freedom, under the blessing of Providence, yet to succeed.

The possession of the important Southern City of Savannah, makes me, in spite of myself, recur to the early history of this city under the Federals, and calls up in review the incidents connected with its trade. I see by the Northern papers that there is to be the same struggle and the same sad experiences that have characterized this city. What trade regulations shall control Savannah is the question, and the trading community, ever at variance with the military, are hovering over the newly-acquired territory like so many sea-birds over the about-to-be abandoned carcass of a blubber-stripped whale. I can readily imagine how the War and Treasury Departments at Washington are besieged by merchants and by speculators for "special permits." I can imagine Mr. LINCOLN's precious moments, which belong to the nation, consumed by individual interests. I can see Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES giving attention to trade at the sacrifice of the comfort and efficiency of their respective departments. I can comprehend how the bronzed heroes of SHERMAN's grand army, suddenly precipitated into Savannah, and surrounded by a host of peddlers, hawkers, business men, rascals, and women of doubtful reputation, all clamorous for favors, the bottom of which is, to trade, to have the privilege to sell to the starving Confederates, to give things worth little in greenbacks for so much cotton, which is worth more in gold. I can recall, from my past experience, how these world-famed heroes gradually yield to the seductions of this situation. How one is corrupted by a dinner party, another by the hope of gain, another by a Southern Delilah, and how the corruption goes on, until these heroes, now the pride of the nation and the admired of the world, lose their efficiency, find their army pay *too small*, the discomforts of a tent too great, the routine of army life is irksome—then follows inefficiency, criminations and suspicions, and the fate of HANNIBAL and his brave cohorts are enacted over again, the lawlessness of military possession, the imperative wants of a half-starved and reckless people possessing wealth, do the business, and destroy in a few months what the small pay, the sufferings in the camp, the terrors of the long march, and the clash of arms on the deadly-fought field could not do. I ask the Government at Washington if at Savannah is to be enacted over again the follies, injustice and the innumerable mistakes committed with trade that has characterized, for nearly three years or more, this department. Are loyal men, honest men, who make traffic for a living, to find themselves at last in Savannah the only people who cannot make money at their calling? Are the favors and monopolies growing out of the position, only to be enjoyed by unscrupulous men of our own country, or by heartless vagabonds from all foreign lands? For the trade regulations have wrough there in this wise, an honest man could not trade at all; the field has, therefore, with rare exceptions, been left to the only people who should receive no sympathy from anyone. A loyal man could not go across the lines, because the Confederates would arrest him as a spy; therefore, a foreigner or an alien is of prime necessity. A conscientious man could not swear to the restrictions, and therefore a man without any conscience is at a premium. A man without any country or local attachments, any kindred or responsibilities, is necessary to do a large business, and the German and English Jews have necessarily got the monopoly; and trade here has gone on in an immense flood, consuming the time and demoralizing the efficiency of our army officers, yet has done little for the loyal people of the city, or for the loyal people from abroad. The entire trade has culminated almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. Such is the result of these injudicious trade regulations; and are they to be put in force in Savannah? If so, Heaven help the republic.

I would have trade almost as free now as when peace reigned over the country. All our efforts to keep things out of the Confederacy have been failures. England and France have been enriched by the Confederate trade for munitions of war and goods.

In the struggle Holland made for her independence against the then most powerful empire of the world, Spain, Holland never ceased her traffic of her own accord with the enemy. In the midst of a siege or any important military operation, a flag of truce for trade was always respected, and the wily Dutch would sell to the besiegers of the cities powder, ball and cannon, take gold in exchange, and then renew the contest. This got the solid sinews of war, and the Spaniards, after a few days of active firing, got the used-up sinews in the shape of bursted cannon and the smell of exploded saltpeter. I defy a man of profound sense to say that any people was ever starved into submission, or that the real work of conquering a country lay in any way in keeping women and children from having the necessaries of life.

But look at the pecuniary effect of these trade regulations. When the rebellion broke out the people of the South had in real wealth *one crop of cotton*. The value of that crop expended and their resources were exhausted. Now, if the freest possible trade had been allowed, the value of this entire crop would have been now within the courts of the United States and foreign countries. The trade regulation came in and at once made this single crop *worth fifteen crops*. In short, the Confederates can carry on the war fifteen years, and literally use up the value of each annual crop every twelve months. It is calculated by persons who understand the subject, that in the last three years not more than one million bales of cotton have been withdrawn from the rebel States, and that the original stock and what has been raised since the rebellion commenced, leave seven millions of bales still in the possession of the rebel Government. If this is true then the Confederacy, with cotton at one dollar per pound, has, in this one article alone, nearly three hundred millions of dollars in greenbacks, or one hundred and fifty millions in gold. With free trade to get this cotton out, the staple would at once depreciate in Confederate hands one-half its value, and necessities of the Confederacy would cause its people to expend the value that would come from the remainder in twelve months—as no one will deny that the rebel Government, deprived of its cotton, or rather, its only source of wealth, would soon come to an end, our armies in the field successful or not. So much for the philosophy of injuring the enemy by prohibiting trade regulations.

Gen. HAHN has, by proclamation, appointed Tuesday next as a day of rejoicing, on the account of the passage of emancipation acts in Missouri and Tennessee. The free State people here are rejoiced at the result, and the sentiment is crystalized in the official act of our free State Chief Magistrate.

O. P. Q.

Mexico—Maximilian.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We *have* a present practical concern in what is going on in Mexico. *Whatever* may in its tendency lead us eventually into a foreign war, is a matter of present concern, and always will be, so long as the homely proverb holds good, that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Nor is it in any way changing the question to assume that, if it should occur that there should be *de facto* but one Government in Mexico, and that Government the so-called Empire, we should inevitably be obliged to recognize it. We will not recognize it, and thus indorse the overthrow of our sister Republic by force of European arms, simply because to do so would be to grant the right to European Powers to interfere in the domestic concerns of the nations of this continent. And if they have the right to interfere in one case they have in another, and therefore would have the right, if they dared to exercise it, of interfering in our own affairs. This is precisely the principle the North has uniformly maintained ever since the rebellion commenced, and we are not likely to abandon it now.

To deny that France has interfered in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and has overthrown one form of Government—an American—to substitute another—a European—would be absurd. And on broader grounds than as a principle between America and Europe, this is an act which the United States deny that any nation has the right to exercise. It is idle to claim that order is to be restored to Mexico. The purpose confers no right, and the assertion is untrue in fact. Mexico is in a more disordered state to-day than at any previous period in her history.

Those who oppose the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, and believe in sustaining the Monroe doctrine, do not propose to go to war with foreign powers now upon this subject. We do not propose to play into their hands even in that way. But we do desire in Mexico a good neighbor, and we therefore must have one that from the form of its Government shall not necessarily be hostile to us. We desire to see Mexico independent, prosperous and happy; and for this reason we are determined that European bayonets shall not stand in the way of these conditions. To-day disorder is maintained in Mexico by Europe. Before this intervention commenced the country had become tranquilized, and the entire number of malcontents throughout all the Republic had been reduced to a single band of less than 2,000 fugitives, under MARQUEZ and COBOS, and these would speedily have been put down if the country had not been called upon to meet a foreign foe. Mexico would, since 1861, have been tranquil and prosperous if it had not been for this iniquitous European interference in her affairs. All the world knows that that interference would not have taken place had it not been that the hands of the United States were tied by reason of our own domestic troubles. Therefore the interruption was cowardly. That it was iniquitous is proved by the fact that it is justified by no international or moral law. That it is false and hypocritical, is seen in the fact that instead of giving order, it has created greater disorder, and to-day the "iron hand" of MAXIMILIAN, which he threatened he would use if the people would not submit to his rule, is covering the land with mourning. All taken in arms defending their country, are shot. Death is the penalty for preferring to govern their own country through their own institutions, rather than become the vassals of France and the subjects of an Austrian Archduke. To talk about MAXIMILIAN's restoring order to Mexico, is nonsense; it is to insult the common sense of the people of the United States.

He is not restoring order, he is creating disorder. Who gave MAXIMILIAN this right to rule over Mexico? His election was a farce, which it is simple stupidity to pretend conferred any right other than that of the brute force which carried him to Mexico, and which alone now protects him there while going through the motions, a puppet in the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, in his letter to Gen. FOREY, said and proclaimed to the world that he designed to set bounds to any further expansion by the United States. He therefore set up MAXIMILIAN in Mexico. For this purpose he has sought to overthrow the Republic which was friendly to us. We do not care for MAXIMILIAN. He is simply the tool of NAPOLEON. Nor are we to be diverted by all this hypocritical cant about restoring order to Mexico. We believe it just as much as we believed the author of the *coup d'etat*, when he piously offered his *mediation* in our affairs, and professed his horror at the bloodshed in "the unhappy war in America." Why does he not stop shedding blood in Mexico? Why is he keeping all Europe armed to the teeth? No, the people of the United States see and feel that they have an interest in this thing, and they look at it in a broader sense than simply as to what form of Government shall prevail in Mexico. The Mexicans have the right to establish any form they may choose. But we deny that they have chosen an empire, and we affirm that it is to our interest that they should maintain the republican form of government. The question to us is whether European Powers shall interfere on this continent or not. We have always let Europe alone, and we are determined, we always have been determined, that Europe shall let America alone.

What would be the first and immediate consequence of a recognition by the United States of MAXIMILIAN? The consequence would be the immediate cession by the then really *de facto* Government of MAXIMILIAN of a strip of territory to France which would embrace the Peninsula of Lower California, the greater part of Sonora, part of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon y Coahuila and Tamaulipas—a line, in fact, stretching all the way across from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and bordering most upon the territory of the United States. This is the dyke NAPOLEON would set up against the expansion of the United States. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

MEETING OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Prison Association, held yesterday afternoon, Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

LAW REPORTS.

A "Member of the Livingston Family" Brought to Grief.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Richard Casey pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was brought up yesterday for sentence. As the prisoner was only eighteen years old, and this was his first offence, the Court took compassion on him and suspended judgment.

Mr. Sedgewick made a motion for a commission, with a stay of proceedings, in the Friary case, in order that the defence might obtain the testimony of John Hays, who was now in Cincinnati. At the request of the court, the hearing of the question was deferred until this morning.

Ex-Judge Stewart made a motion for the discharge of one Walter M. Livingston, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The circumstances of this case were stated to be as follows:

In 1862, the prisoner had become intimate with some of the family of Mr. Oliver C. Putnam, residing at No. 140 Fifth-avenue, and was temporarily domiciled there. While staying there, it is alleged that he went down to the fur-store of C. Godfrey Gunther, in Maiden-lane, and desired to purchase some fur goods. The prisoner represented that he belonged to the Livingston family, and resided at No. 140 Fifth-avenue. It was also stated that he rode down to Mr. Gunther's store in Mr. Putnam's carriage. Upon the strength of his appearing in a private carriage, the supposed magniloquence of his high sounding name, and the snobbish locality from which he hailed, the salesman of the Messrs. Gunther gave him $140 worth of furs on credit. The court at first held that the prisoner's representations that "he belonged to the Livingston family," and that he resided in Fifth-avenue, did not amount to a case of false pretences, but the motion for his discharge being strenuously opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, the final decision was deferred until to-morrow. The accused claims that he is a member of the Livingston family, and that he did reside at No. 140 Fifth-avenue at the time he bought the goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1865.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	108⅝	400	Cum. Coal Pr.....	44⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109¼	600	do............	44
3,000	do...new iss.	108¼	200	do............	43⅞
10,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	100	do.........b10	43⅞
80,000	do...new iss.	108	500	Am. Coal Co......	80
40,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	100⅞	200	Reading R........	103¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	400	do............	103⅜
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	100	500	do............	103¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	101⅛	200	do.........s15	103
5,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	104	200	do............	103⅛
2,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	55	600	do............	103
5,000	Am. Gold......	203	100	Mich. Cen. R.. s30	107
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	98	500	M. S. & N. I......	63⅛
10	Cen. National B'k	103	100	do.........s10	63⅜
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	300	Ill. Cen. R........	115
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	155	100	do.........s30	114
900	Mar. Min. Co.....	10⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts......	77
100	do............	10⅜	1500	do............	76¾
100	do............	10¼	700	do.........s15	76
100	N. Y. Cen........	103⅛	20	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	160
100	do.........s15	103	500	Chi. & N. W......	32¼
100	do.........s30	102	600	do............	32⅛
100	do............c	103¼	500	do.........s15	32
5	Erie Railway.....	72	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	61¼
200	do............	69⅜	200	do.........b60	61⅜
500	do.........s10	69¼	25	do............	61⅜
500	do............	69⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	90⅜
100	do.........s10	69⅛	200	do............	90⅝
400	do............	69¼	200	do............	90¼
500	do............	69⅛	400	do.........s30	90¼
400	do.........s10	69	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	115
200	do.........s30	68¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C. b30	90⅜
300	do.........b30	70⅛	300	do............	90⅜
100	do............	70	400	do............	90⅛
100	Hudson R. R.....	101¼	100	do.........s30	90
100	do.........s10	101	50	Chi. & Alt.........	92
550	do............	101	100	do............	91⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	63¾
1,500	do............	109¼	8	Ill. Cen. R........	116
5,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s C	100⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts......	77½
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C New issue....	108⅛	50	Chic. & N. W......	32⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	26¼	800	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	61⅛
100	Cum Coal Pref....	44⅛	100	do............	61⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	11¼	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	90¼
100	N. Y. Cen........	104	100	do.........s10	90
100	do.........s10	103⅝	100	do.........s60	89⅛
1000	Erie Railway....	69¼	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. b10	90⅜
100	do.........b30	69⅜	50	do............	90¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	102¼	100	do............	90⅜
200	Reading R.......	103¾	100	do............	90⅛
200	do............	103⅜	200	do.........b15	90⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	107⅛	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	66

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C......c	26¼	200	Quick. M. Co....	86¾
200	Erie R....ex-div.c	69¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.......	101⅛
1400	do............	69¾	100	do.........s3	101⅛
400	do.........s10	69⅝	100	do............	102
400	do.........b3	69⅞	100	do.........b3	102
300	Chi. & R. I. R....	91	100	do............	102⅛
100	do............c	91⅛	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	64
100	Cum. Coal......c	44¾	700	do............c	64
200	do............	44¾	100	do............c	64⅛
600	Chi. & N W......	32¾	100	do.........s3	64⅛
500	do.........s3	32⅞	200	do............	64⅛
200	do............	32¾	100	do.........s3	64
100	do............c	32¾	500	Cl. & Pitts..x-d s3	77
200	do............c	32⅞	1000	do.........b30	77⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R..x-d s3	103¾	400	Chic. & R. I....s3	90
500	Erie Rail....ex-div	69⅞	300	do............	90
300	do.........s3	69⅛	300	do.........b5	90
500	Hudson R. R...b10	102	300	Chi. & N. W......	32¼
100	do.........s30	101⅛	200	do.........s3	32⅛
400	do.........s3	101⅛	1000	C. & N. W. Pr.....	61⅛
200	Cl. & Pitts..x-d s3	77⅛	100	do.........s3	61⅛
1100	M. S. & N. I......	63⅛	100	do............	61⅛
300	do............	63⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Gold Room was rather higher than last evening through the early dealings to-day, but the market in the main was weak. The absence of any important export demand, and the immediate supply for delivery on cash contracts, have probably as much to do with the failure of the recent effort to force the price up to 225@230 ₩ cent. as the peace rumors from City Point and Washington. The Exports of Produce this week, including 1,250 bales Cotton, are returned as of the value of five and a-half millions, and the purchases yesterday of U. S. 5-20s, for the Boston mail steamer, add half a million to this supply of Exchange.

After the Boston mail of yesterday afternoon, the Government Gold bearing Stocks were not so firm. The sales of old 5-20's to-day were at 109½ ₩ cent. The other descriptions left off steady. The First National Bank sold $209,250 by subscription to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The Railways were heavy at the early Board, and after recovering ½@¾ ₩ cent. between the Boards, left off tame and generally lower than yesterday in the Afternoon, about as follows: Gold 203½ ₩ cent., after range of sales 204@206 @202¾@203½ ₩ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881...	109⅞	109⅛	Pittsburgh......	79	77⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	109¼	109	Northwest.......	32¾	32⅛
T. Certificates..	98	98	N. West Pref....	61⅜	61⅛
N. Y. Central...	104	103¾	Rock Island.....	91¼	90
Erie............	70⅜	69⅞	Fort Wayne.....	91⅜	90¼
Hudson.........	103⅜	101⅜	Cum'land Coal..	45¼	44⅜
Reading........	103⅜	103	Quicksilver.....	86⅛	86⅜
Mich. Southern..	64⅜	63⅞	Mariposa........	10⅜	11
Illinois Cen.....	114⅜	114⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	26⅜	26

No legal opposition was made to the payment to-day of the January Dividend on the Erie Stock. An attachment was served upon a small portion of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Extra Dividend fund in the hands of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, at the instance of a party who claims damages for a refusal of the Company some months ago, when their Stock was at a premium to permit the conversion of certain mortgage bonds to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000. The attaching party is a Stock Broker, but not necessarily a speculator against the market value of the Stock, the Dividends on which he thus attempts, under color of the Foreign attachment Laws of New-York, to temporarily restrain. Our information from the plaintiff in the case, himself, is to the contrary of such a presumption. Other speculative Brokers however may have acted upon the knowledge of his proceeding. Part of the Extra Dividend fund due to-day was paid out before the attachment was served. The payment of the remainder will probably be arranged either here or at Cleveland in a few days. The parties to the threatened injunction against the Erie Dividend appear to have been shamed out of their purpose at the last moment. It is well they had so much self respect left.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'........	112	Bank of N. Amer....	107
America............	135	Irving..............	106
North River........	106	Market..............	103
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange.....	105
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso..	101	Commonwealth......	103
Ocean..............	90	Imp. and Traders'...	108
American Exc.......	120	Fourth National.....	98
Chatham............	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......	101½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m...	86
Erie 1st mort. '68.......	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.....	109
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.......	75
Hud. 7s, R. 2ds, S. F. '85.	104	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds.	75
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75....	102	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts..	105
Harlem 1st m.. '69—'72.	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	111	New J. C. 2ds.........	108
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ₩ c.....	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	108
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68.	98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	85
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts.	40
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75....	110	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.........	103
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref..	79¾		

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The business of the New-York Office of the United States Treasury in the month of January was:

In receipts for Customs, Gold		$4,276,399
Currency for Loans	$8,169,091	
Transfers and Miscellaneous	44,441,737—	52,710,828
Total Jan. Receipts		$56,987,227
Balances, Dec. 31		20,712,133
Together		$77,699,360
Paid Interest in Gold	$2,449,290	
All other Payments	43,681,139—	46,130,459
Total Balances, Jan. 31		$31,568,901
Gold and Silver	$11,330,353	
Currency	20,238,548—	31,568,901

The New-Treasury Office and the Associated local Banks held of Gold and Silver at the close of December:

In Associated Banks	$19,666,662
Treasury Office	10,494,258
Together	$30,160,920
And at close of January:	
In Associated local Banks	$17,874,140
National, Commerce and Broadway	1,050,974
In Bank	$18,925,114
In Treasury.. Office	11,330,353
Together	$30,255,467

The decision, just announced, of the Supreme Court of the United States against the State or municipal power of taxation upon United States Stocks, directly or by indirection, is strictly consistent with the acts of exemption passed by Congress. The opinion of the court is unanimous. It was delivered by Justice NELSON, of the New-York Circuit, and reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany, which favored indirect taxation upon the capitals of our City Banks invested in Federal securities. The whole question is thus finally concluded. A State or local tax upon private means or corporate capital invested in United States Securities *cannot possibly be levied*, and the outcry made by some of our cotemporaries against this plain and unanimous decision because it necessarily involves the return of a large amount of taxes forcibly collected—or, rather rudely seized—from our City Banks last Winter; because it may add to the burden of other taxpayers, in no sense impairs the wisdom or legal soundness of the decree.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $6,317,585 44; including for Customs, $228,000; Payments, $9,096,069 96; on account of Loan, $50,000; Balance, 28,790,416 87.

The Michigan Southern Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *animus* of a *bear* article upon a security so largely dealt in as the stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is usually so palpably exhibited on the face of the article as to carry with it its own refutation for persons familiar with the practices of "the street."

Such is the case with the remarks upon the stock of this company contained in the money article of the *World* of this date.

But as the stock is being constantly bought up at the low prices ruling of late by non-speculative persons for investment, it is proper to correct some errors in the article referred to, in order that innocent parties not familiar with bear tricks may not be misled into sacrificing their property under false impressions. These impressions being studiously created solely for the benefit of interested speculators in the stock, whose short interests require the adventitious aid of misrepresentation.

The total capital stock authorized by the articles of consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is...$12,000,000
The amount outstanding as per report of the company is...10,120,000
Amount unissued...$1,880,000

and not $4,000,000, as mis-stated in the *World* article.

Further, the company is not selling its stock and "availing itself of the present high price of the stock to place more shares judiciously on the market." On the contrary the company would deem it very injudicious to sell its stock below par—has no power legally to do so—knowing and believing, in common with a large body of the public, that the property is, under the improved condition of the road, its business and its finances, intrinsically worth par, were the currency specie.

And again, if a "leading officer" of the company is selling "puts," as alleged, common sense would indicate that such a process was calculated to sustain the market value of the shares, and therefore nothing for holders or purchasers of the stock to complain of.

D. P. B.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

A FIRST-CLASS 30 PER CENT. BUSINESS.—From $20,000 to $30,000 wanted, as additional capital to extend a staple and long established business for the manufacture and sale of an artical in universal use, commanding large profits and quick returns. Cash sales. A large capital is already invested. A great advantage of this business is, that panics or convulsions of trade do not effect it. Full particulars on application to CHARLES H. STEWART, Attorney at Law, No. 8 Pine-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 34 bbls. Ashes, 5,069 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls., and 3,566 bags Corn Meal, 10,497 bushels Corn, 29,174 bushels Oats, 53 bushels Rye, 1,751 packages Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in very limited request at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middling, 82½c.@85c. ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 4,800 bales; sales and resales, 3,400 bales; exports, 1,263 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, and much depressed, prices having again declined a shade. Sales since our last amount to 5,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 35; poor to choice Extra State at $9 30@$9 75, chiefly at $9 35 @$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$10 80, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 35
Extra State	9 30	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 50	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 75	@14 25

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 30@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and steady at $7 75 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 370 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 11,300 bushels, including choice White Canada, at $2 60; choice Amber Michigan at $2 39; and Chicago Spring at $2 09 ₩ bushel. Corn has been quite dull and heavy. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been more active and dearer. We quote Western at $1 08@$1 09; State, at $1 07@$1 08; Jersey, at $1 07 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 65 @$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are attracting very little attention, at 25c.@52½c. for poor to choice, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are quite dull at $2 50 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, quiet, and nominal, at $1 50 for Common, and $1 80 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Pig Iron, chiefly No. 1 American, part at $53@$54 ₩ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ gal.; Resin, at $15@$27 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 58 @$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 28@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at lower prices. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) 46c.@47c.; Refined in bond, at 66c.@67c.; and do. free, at 85c.@87c. ₩ gallon. Sales 2,400 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $36 75@$37 50, closing at $37 25, cash, for New Mess; $34 75@$35 50, closing at $35, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35 50@$35 75 for New Prime Mess; $35 50@$36 for Thin Mess; $31 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, February, March and April, buyer's option, at $38@$39. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 200 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20½c.@20¾c., and Short Rib at 21½c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and heavy at 15¾c.@16c. ₩ lb. Lard continues heavy; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@23½c., the latter an extreme for very choice ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day. Beef Hams are inactive. Butter is in limited demand, at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are in demand at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request. Sales since our last comprise 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18c.@22¾c. Refined continues quiet at 23½c.@28¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 45,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@16½c., the latter an extreme.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 84 hhds. Ky., at 15c.@28c. ₩ lb. Market dull.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in January.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1865, hhds	28,843	1	31	32	28,907
Received since	1,547	—	—	—	1,547
Total	30,390	1	31	32	30,454
Delivered since	7,798	1	20	13	7,832
Stock Feb. 1, 1865	22,592	—	11	19	22,622
Stock Feb. 1, 1864	20,866	2	10	—	20,878

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara	Cienfuegos
Stock Jan. 1, 1865, bales	3,696	127	156	160
Received since	502	..	..	..
Total	4,198	127	156	160
Delivered since	1,167	..	156	..
Stock Feb 1, 1865	3,031	127	..	160
Stock Feb. 1, 1864, bales	3,215	50	633	34

WHISKY—Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $2 31@$2 31½ ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 400 bales Cotton, at 3d.; 500 bxs. Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard, at 15s.; 100 bxs. Cheese, at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	Feb	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb.	4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb.	8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb.	15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb.	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb.	22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March	1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March	1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March	4	New-York	S'ampton.
Borussia	April	1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April	15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April	29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May	13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May	27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Jan	21	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Jan.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb.	4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb.	8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb.	8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb.	11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb.	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March	8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March	22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April	5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April	19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Feb.	4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb.	4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb.	18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb.	3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb.	13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb.	20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb.	23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Eagle* will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CHANGE OF FIRM.
OWING TO THE DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM,
WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE
UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM,
AMOUNTING TO OVER $400,000,
CONSISTING OF
WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION FROM PRESENT PRICES.
Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY.
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 475 BROADWAY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 80 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or housekeeper; would take the entire charge of a widower's house; would make herself generally useful; references to a family with whom she has lived for more than four years. Address L. A. V., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; understands the care of children thoroughly; has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamberwork; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a young woman with good reference. Call at No. 163 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN lately landed, to do general housework; is accustomed to live in a gentleman's family in the old country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No 232 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has six years' reference from her last place. To be seen at No. 154 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month; understands all kinds of sewing and making children's clothes. Address M. G. Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable American woman; well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman, with best of references, in city or country, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook; would do some washing; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in city or country as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is a good laundress, cook and baker; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FRENCH NURSE, a respectable girl (Parisienne) with good references, to take care of half grown children. Apply at the French Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton-hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a decent Protestant girl, lately landed. Call for two days, at No. 294 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD MEAT and pastry cook; would do some washing; excellent reference; would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing; will engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and fine washer or chambermaid and plain sewer; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 448 4th av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A competent person; is capable of taking charge of an infant and bringing it up by hand, or more grown; has good city reference. No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook and washer and ironer; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a woman who is an excellent cook, good laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is a good baker of bread; city reference. Call at No. 25 East 11th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, in a private family as cook and assist in washing and ironing; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 433 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker. Apply at No. 241 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 89 West 17th-st., in the rear.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, entrance on Joralemon-st.

L. RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 61 Bleecker-st. to No. 329 4th-av., where employers can find expert cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, and recommended servants for all kinds of work.

HANNORA KEATING, WHO WISHES TO take a place with some respectable family to mind children or go errands; 16 years old. Any person wanting the like will please address her at No 93 James-st. Her father does not require any wages for her service; he is willing to clothe her himself; all in consequence of a step-mother that is over her. Do not forget the No., 93 James-st. JOHN KEATING.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as nurse and companion to an invalid elderly gentleman or lady; no objections to travel; is a ready letter-writer and is a good business woman; satisfactory references given. Address G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man that knows his business in taking care of horses and harness; knows the city perfectly; and can be recommended for a careful driver. Address, M. M., or call at Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, with a small family, a situation as first-class flower, fruit, grape, and vegetable gardener in a respectable family; will make himself useful. Can be seen at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for this week. A place on Staten Island preferred.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, German, with good education in German and English, as steward in a private family; can take charge of any in or out-door business, and give the best references. Address for three days J. S., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener; the best of city reference given from last employer. Address C. G. Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN and one child; is an excellent vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses and cows; has the best of recommendations. Call or address E. C., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable Englishman, who lived in this city in first families, and will come highly recommended. Can be seen at or address a note to J. H., No. 163 1st-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; can produce the best of city reference. Call or address R. P., Walke's harness store No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in this and the old country; best reference from first families in this city Apply for F. S., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

ONE DOLLAR INCLOSED TO BOX NO. 2,899, Cincinnati, O., will insure directions, simple easy and certain, that will enable any one to detect the presence of the nauseous and destructive ingredients contained in nine-tenths of the whisky now sold to the public.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, BUSIness training and experience desires a situation of trust and responsibility (other than that of book-keeper) in a mercantile house or incorporated company. He will be found competent and faithful, and refers, by permission, to first-rate New-York commission and shipping houses. Address, for an interview, D. D., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CHEERFUL, INTELLIGENT, pious young lady, an expert needle-woman, and fond of children, to assist in the care of a child under two year of age, and to do family sewing. She will be required from about 8 A. M. until about 5 P. M. A desirable arrangement will be made with a satisfactory person. Replies must state name and residence, with all relevant personal particulars; must state amount of compensation expected, and inclose a reference to the writer's pastor. Address MOTHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A SINgle man, from the age of 17 to 21, as assistant book-keeper, competent to take charge of a set of books by double entry. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with name and references.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIVATE stable a short distance in the country, an honest and strictly temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply with reference at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AMERIcan boy, for the office of a mercantile house, who can write a fair hand, and bring good references. Apply after 3 o'clock, at No. 103 Reade-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; one willing to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference. May call on Thursday from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 12 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, FROM 18 TO 21, IN A wholesale stationery establishment; best of references required. Address, in handwriting, WHOLESALE STATIONER, Box No 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress, and to wait upon children. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR. APPLY AT No. 164 Pearl-st.

JOB PRINTERS WANTED—ONE TO TAKE charge of card and other small work, and one as a general job compositor; also, a smart boy wanted to learn the trade. Apply to JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 35 Ann-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED
UNION
WASHING MACHINE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
☞ No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is
JOHNSONS
UNION WRINGER
☞ With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use. J. WARD & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

CAUTION—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
The Vestry have learned that a woman, falsely professing to represent this church, has been soliciting contributions in its aid. All persons are cautioned against giving to any one for its benefit, except to its authorized agents, or persons known to them. By order of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity.
FEB. 1, 1865. E. R. TREMAIN, Clerk.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.
Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., NEWARK, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers.
HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL—Improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 78 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERMERE House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, (10 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grasing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 220 Pearl-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brick house, with Dorchester stone trimmings, near 5th-av.; handsomely furnished throughout; will be rented for a term of four years, or the furniture will be sold, together with the lease. Possession immediately.
For particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

BROADWAY DRILL ROOM, 55X200 TO let. Also rooms and studios. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. P. S RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—AN OFFICE, BETWEEN CHAMBERS and Canal, West Broadway and Elm sts.; not above first loft, with use of hatch and packing; will take a half loft, if moderate. Address Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family residing above 23d-st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid for first-class accommodations. Address Box No. 5,232 Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire quiet, respectable board; location between 14th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs.; references exchanged. Address F. T. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET IN 3d-av. Apply to A. J., in bank.

FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable cottages in the city, located on the southerly side of DeKalb-av., 100 feet east of Throop-av. This house is new, built in the best manner, has the modern conveniences, and will be sold cheap. DeKalb-av. cars pass the door every few minutes. A splendid brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. Church. It is three stories, attic, basement and subcellar; is finished in the most complete, elegant and thorough manner. It contains sixteen rooms—is in perfect order. The valuable store No. 342 Fulton-av. A neat two-story and basement brick house on DeKalb-av., near Nostrand-av. A two-story cottage house on Park-av., near Tompkins-av. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house known as No. 34 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25x52, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 4-story house, on 14th-st., near 5th-av., with stable and extra lot on the rear. House decorated and painted throughout in a tasteful and artistic manner and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS country seat on the South Oyster Bay turnpike, four and a-half miles from the Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, lying on the great South Bay, containing 225 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and in thorough fence; also a fine trout stream suitable for ponds; a first-class dwelling house, ice-house, wash-house, &c.; two tenant houses, large barns, stabling for thirty horses, an apple orchard &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, Esq., No. 47 Broadway, or ELBERT FLOYD JONES, on the premises, South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 46 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house, in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 sleeping rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 214 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., English Basement; lot 16.6 by 98.9, house 54 feet deep three stories, gas, water, furnace &c. Clinton-place, 8th-st., high stoop, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 60 feet modern finish. Also No. 21 East 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, lot 23 by 100. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple-trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up-stairs, rear office.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine and comfortable brick house, with 10½ lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access by boat, steam or horse cars; price moderate and on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., at any time after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE two 3-story and attic dwellings, Nos. 114 Congress-st. and 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry. Both have the modern improvements and are in good order. Also, two lots on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts., 25x100 feet. For terms apply to A. H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded, 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring depot, on New-York and Erie railroad; communication to New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house, near 5th-av., for $22,000; also one for $17,000. A three-story, high-stoop brick for $10,000; also one for $7,000. A handsomely furnished house near Madison-square, with possession, for $20,000.
S. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT; 8 acres; improvements; in good order; plenty of fruit; large garden; 8 minutes from depot; 12 times to and fro daily; 17 miles from New-York. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARCH, No. 34 Pine-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. Call to-day. (Cut out.)

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—LARGE OR SMALL tracts, of reliable nature, located in Athens County, Ohio, near to the Simms and other established wells.
Oil Stocks bought and sold at the Petroleum Exchange on commission. WHARTON BROTHERS,
No. 132 Broadway.

$3,800 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, ten rooms and store; lot 20 by 100; all rented; is in Pacific-st., near corner Grand-av. and Atlantic and Fulton-av. cars; will take part cash. Apply to owner, Shipping Office, No. 172 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 31st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS and beautiful dwelling with nearly four acres of land, situated twenty-seven miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $12,500. Inquire of L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of
EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE THREE-story and basement houses, deep lots and court-yard, with all modern improvements, at Nos. 59 61 and 63 Second-place, Brooklyn. Price $7,000. Apply after 6 P. M. to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 116 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, with fronts both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., admirably calculated for the petroleum business. Might rent. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF LOTS near New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, several houses on Willoughby-st., on Hanson-place a brick house, garden, carriage-house, and several others. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM house, in good order and neighborhood, East 19th-st.; all improvements. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway, from 3½ to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT house, in South Brooklyn, and a small building on Lafayette-av. Inquire of E. D. CORDT, Tontine Hotel, corner Broadway and Howard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square; high-stoop, brown-stone front, and finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL first-class houses and lots in desirable locations—Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ELDRIDGE-st.; also, No. 117 2d-st., No. 181 Wooster-st., No. 262 William-st., Nos. 414, 416 and 418 7th-av. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT TASTY HOUSES AT RAHway, one hour by rail, 16 times per day, from $600 to $3,000; pleasantly located; good schools and churches.
JAQUES, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, situated No. 131 West 38th-st.; house 20 feet 7 inches by 53 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. For particulars inquire of C. B. CHURCHILL, 126 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CITY LOTS ON 5TH-AV., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, to a cash customer. Inquire of Dr. BOND, No. 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Varick-place, near Bleecker-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—VACANT LOTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, or for private residences, in every part of the city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—FOR SALE A very valuable property on Broadway above 17th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—6TH-AV. PROPERTY, ON THE east side, about forty feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2d prox., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

300 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

7,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality, kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name price for furnishing it in either of the following styles:
1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.
Bids for Tea and Sugar may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

50,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

3,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in barrels as above.

CABBAGES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in crates.

CORN IN THE EAR—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in sacks.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and G. Rye, must be in neat boxes, of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of February, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle, the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head, in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. "—— ——,
"—— ——."

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th prox., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1⅛ inch and ⅜ inch, standard.
Trumpet Crooks, standard.
Invalid Corps Jackets, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, standard.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.
Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class Securities, including Park, Knickerbocker, Gallatin, People's, Brevoort, Republic and Metropolitan Fire Insurance Stocks. Also Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, Hermetical Barrel Company, Citizens' Gas Light, United States Telegraph and Long Island Gas Light Company's Stocks; Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad, Kings County and New-York Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
ALBERT NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on Greenwich, Washington and East 19th-st., and on Waverley-place.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John B Martin, deceased—

GREENWICH AND WASHINGTON STS.—The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., running through to and fronting on the easterly side of Washington-st, being 160 feet in depth and 25 feet in front on each street, and known as No. 450 Greenwich-st. and No 437 Washington-st; said property is 25 feet south of Desbrosses-st.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The three and a half story brick house and lot on the southerly side of Waverley-place, 154 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 144. The house is 22.3x50 feet, and contains gas and Croton water. Lot 22.3x98.9.

EAST 19TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 157 East 19th-st., north side, 40 feet east of 2d-av. The house is 20x32 feet, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 20x46.8.
Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,
1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
MALAGA RAISINS.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, half, and quarter boxes, bunch layers, including some extra fine fruit, all sound. Also, 1,500 packages Bunch Layers, slightly stained—all new fruit.
CURRANTS.
50 barrels Currants.
PEARS.
Nine half barrels Green Winter Nelis Pears, new, and put up in papers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 78 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 78 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Five lots north side of 13th-st., 160 feet west of 5th-av.; 4 lots south side of 135th-st., 185 feet west of 5th-av.; also three houses and lots known as Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th-st.: the houses are three stories in height, have marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; are well built and in good order; size about 19 feet 6 inches by 48; lots one-half the block. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

H. R. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, magnificent Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes and elegant Parlor Ornaments, Silver, China, cut Glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN and EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN retire from business.
Either of the copartners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN,
GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK,
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK having succeeded to the wholesale drug business of the late firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., will continue it, on his own account, as heretofore, at Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILCOX, ROGERS & GRAVES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES WILCOX and JESSE A. GRAVES, under the firm name of WILCOX & GRAVES, at No. 530 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES WILCOX,
H. L. ROGERS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865. J. A. GRAVES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE CONNECTION OF GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER with the firm of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, having expired by its own limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 Broad-st.
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER,
S. V. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

MR. FREDERICK KISSAM IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
A. W. SPIES & CO.
NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1865.

THE IMPORTING AND DEALING IN GUNS and Cutlery will be continued as heretofore at No. 187 Broadway, under the firm of
SPIES, KISSAM & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the firm and name of TERRY, DAVIS & CO., is dissolved by agreement. SAMUEL H. TERRY will alone use the firm name, in liquidation, to settle up the business. SAMUEL H. TERRY,
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865. ROBERT SCOTT.

FREDERICK A. HARTER AND GEORGE F. NESBITT, JR., have been admitted partners in our house. The business of the firm will be conducted as heretofore, under the title of
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. STEPHEN RICH RETIRES THIS day from our firm.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan 28, 1865.

MR. E. DAVIS WHITING IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firm from this day.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONNECTION OF MR. G. VAN RENSSELAER with our firm ceases this day, by its own limitation. VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS PARTNER, Mr. BENJAMIN H. CARY, and will continue the Leather and Finding business under the firm name of MULFORD & CARY. E. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23 Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and, if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, RUTLAND, SS. IN CHANCERY.—Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Daniel D. Brodhead, Franklin J. Pratt, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Edgerton, Complainants, *vs.* James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, J. Amory Davis, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, Defendants.

Whereas, Aaron W. Spencer, Nathaniel C. Sawyer, and Daniel D. Broadhead, of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin J. Pratt, of the City, County and State of New-York, Frederick Chaffee and Jacob Egerton, of Rutland, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, did, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1864, file their bill of complaint, on behalf of themselves as holders and owners of the notes or obligations, secured by the first mortgage, so called, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, and the modification thereof, and of all others the holders and owners of any of the said notes or obligations, in the Court of Chancery within and for the said County of Rutland, setting forth in substance the charter and organization of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company; the construction by the said company of said railroad and equipment thereof; that the same has been completed and is now in operation under and according to said charter, from Rutland to Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, and that the said corporation, in locating and constructing said railroad, incurred large debts and expenditures, and thereby became involved in pecuniary embarrassments;

And further setting forth the issuing by said company for the purpose of building and furnishing said railroad, and paying the debts thereof, the bonds of said company to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, in sums of one thousand five hundred dollars each, dated the 1st day of February, A.D. 1851, payable in twelve years from the date thereof, and interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the authorizing of, and execution by, the said company, of a mortgage, so called, of said railroad, bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1851, to secure the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, to Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, trustees of the holders of said bonds, commonly called the first mortgage, and setting forth the provisions, conditions and provisos in said instrument contained, in detail;

And further setting forth the modification of said mortgage subsequently authorized and made by said company, and the issuing of bonds thereunder, parcel of said aggregate sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars; that the bonds so issued, now held by the orators and those in whose behalf they complain, are due and unpaid, with the interest thereon in arrear, since the 1st day of February, A. D. 1854;

And further setting forth the authorization and issuing by the said company, on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, of the second mortgage, so-called, of said railroad, rights and property, to Samuel Henshaw and J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, in mortgage and in trust for the security of the payment of the bonds of said corporation, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, now held and owned by divers persons; the execution by the said company on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1853, to said J. Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Henshaw, as such trustees of a deed of surrender of all the property conveyed by said second deed of mortgage in trust for the uses and purposes in said second mortgage declared, and the acceptance by said Stevenson and Henshaw of said surrender and the taking of possession of said railroad and property thereunder;

And further setting forth that afterward, the title and interest of Henshaw and Stevenson, Trustees, as aforesaid, came by appointment to David A. Smalley and Ephraim A. Chapin, and that said Smalley and Chapin were legal Trustees, and in the possession and management of said railroad, from the 12th day of March, 1863, to the 10th day of July, 1863; that said Smalley and Chapin were succeeded by John W. Stewart and E. A. Birchard; and that E. A. Birchard and John B. Page are now the legal Trustees, and in the possession and have the management of said railroad, as Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders;

And further setting forth that the said Franklin Haven and Samuel Hooper, on the 13th day of March, 1853, ceased to act as trustees under said first mortgage, and that James Cheever and William T. Hart, of Boston, now claim to be the legal trustees under said mortgage, by due and legal appointment; and are now acting as such trustees, and claim to represent the owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage:

And further setting forth, that nevertheless the said Cheever and Hart are not legally appointed trustees, under said first mortgage; that they have never been duly appointed as such Trustees in the manner prescribed in said instrument called the first mortgage; that their claim to act is unfounded in law and equity, false and fictitious; and that they are unfit and incompetent to act, or to be appointed to act, as such Trustees;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart well knowing that they were not the legally appointed trustees as aforesaid, and that they had no authority to act as such, with the fraudulent intent to obtain some kind of pretended confirmation of their pretended claim to act as such trustees by invoking the Court of Chancery in that behalf, without the request or the knowledge of the orators or of any considerable portion of the holders and owners of the bonds secured by said first mortgage, and while a certain bill or complaint in their behalf was pending in said Rutland County, in which they prayed to be placed in possession of said railroad and property, in utter disregard of the legal and equitable rights of the orators and the other holders and owners of said bonds, and with the intent to conceal all knowledge of such their fraudulent proceeding from the orator, and the majority of the bona fide holders of said bonds, secretly and sereptitiously went out of said Rutland County, where their said bill of complaint was pending, and where the Court of Chancery was holding and exercising full jurisdiction over said trust property, and preferred their petition to Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, out of regular term, and in vacation, sitting within and for the county of Windham, at the office of one of the Solicitors for said Cheever and Hart, therein praying for reasons set forth in said petition to have their said pretended authority to act as such trustees confirmed by the order and decree of said Chancellor; and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently procured such order and decree to be made by said Chancellor without notice to the orators, or to the vast majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds; notice in fact being given only to Jacob Edwards, Jr., Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, John S. Farlow, J. Amory Davis and William Thomas, they being designated by said Chancellor as fit and proper persons to represent the whole class of bondholders, upon the motion of the Solicitor of said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, having obtained some of said bonds for the purpose of speculation, prior to the making and preferring said petition had entered into a fraudulent combination with said Cheever and Hart to procure the possession and make disposition of the property covered by said first mortgage, for their own benefit, in fraud of the rights of the orators, and the majority of the bona fide holders and owners of said bonds, which fact was wholly unknown and fraudulently concealed from the Chancellor who made said order, and that so the said Edwards, Foster, Lord, Farlow, Davis and Thomas, by reason thereof, were unfit and unsuitable persons to represent the interests of the bondholders under said mortgage;

And further setting forth and averring that said petition and all the proceedings under the same, were without the warrant of any law or right whatever, illegal, fraudulent and void; and that the said pretended appointment by confirmation of said Chancellor is wholly nugatory and void, and confers upon the said Cheever and Hart no power, authority, or right, to hold, or act in, the said office of trustees.

And further setting forth, that at some time prior to preferring said petition, the said Cheever and Hart, fraudulently combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, conceived the design and purpose of procuring the possession of the said railroad and property mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, with the fraudulent intent to have the same sold, and to become themselves the purchasers thereof, for some small sum, much less than the real value thereof; and in furtherance of such intent, that the said Cheever and Hart procured themselves fraudulently to be appointed trustees as aforesaid, and fraudulently procured the said Haven and Hooper, who are the legal trustees under said first mortgage, to be discharged, and some pretended conveyance of said property to be made to them, the said Cheever and Hart;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the said corrupt intent and purpose, and combining with said Edwards, Farlow, Wightman, Foster, Lord, Thomas and Davis, applied to the said David A. Smalley, while he was the legal trustee under the said second mortgage, and made a fraudulent and corrupt bargain with him, that he, the said David A. Smalley, should aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, by all means in his power, to obtain the possession of the said railroad property, mentioned in and conveyed by said first mortgage, and then in the possession of said Smalley and Chapin, and that they, the said Cheever and Hart, should pay said Smalley out of said trust fund, when they, the said Cheever and Hart, should obtain possession of the same, a large sum of money, which the orators aver to be one hundred thousand dollars, together with other large sums of money expected to be realized, to the great injury of the orators and the other holders and owners of the said bonds secured by said first mortgage:

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, in furtherance of the same fraudulent intent, and further combining as aforesaid with the individuals aforesaid, have at divers times made application to divers other persons, holders and owners of said bonds, and those interested in the management of said railroad, or having interests in, or liens thereon, or claims thereto, and corruptly endeavored to induce said persons to aid them, the said Cheever and Hart, in procuring the possession of said property for the purpose of procuring a sale thereof to the said Cheever and Hart, in their own names, or in the name of some other person or persons, for their benefit, and fraudulently and corruptly promised such persons that they, said Cheever and Hart, would share with them the profits which might thereby be realized:

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, further combining as aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1863, with the corrupt intent aforesaid, filed a bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery, within and for the County of Rutland, against the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, D. A. Smalley, and E. A. Chapin, and others, therein claiming to be entitled to the possession of the premises, and praying to be placed by some form of decree in the possession of the same, and for other relief, and that thereafterwards, thinking they could better accomplish the said fraudulent purpose before some other Chancellor, caused the said bill to be discontinued;

And further setting forth that afterwards, on the 23d day of July, 1863, the said Cheever and Hart, combining as aforesaid, and with the fraudulent intent aforesaid, filed a certain other bill of complaint in the Court of Chancery within and for the County of Windham, of the same purport of that so discontinued in the County of Rutland, and therein praying for substantially the same relief; that the said Birchard and Stewart, defendants therein, filed their answers in said cause; that testimony was taken, and a long, expensive and protracted hearing was had on the application of said Cheever and Hart, for the possession of said railroad and property, and for receivers; all of which prayers and motions were, after such full hearing, denied, and said bill of complaint was dismissed;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart, persisting in the corrupt intent aforesaid and combining as aforesaid, and availing themselves of the aid of the said Smalley, in pursuance of the corrupt bargain aforesaid, have brought another bill in Chancery, made returnable at the March term of the Rutland County Court, A. D. 1864, therein alleging substantially the same facts, and praying for substantially the same relief, with the same fraudulent design of obtaining the possession of said railroad property, and with the same corrupt intent of availing themselves of some form of decree, by said court to be made, to enable them to sell and dispose of said property for their own benefit;

And further setting forth that the said Cheever and Hart threatened to prosecute said suits and to bring other suits, until their said corrupt design shall be accomplished, to the great injury of said trust property, and in fraud of the rights of the orators;

And further setting forth that all of said suits are brought and maintained only in favor of said Cheever and Hart, and such of their confederates as may and do come in and join with them in their said fraudulent intent and purpose, and therefrom excluding all others, the bondholders, under said first mortgage, who do not, have not, and will not join with them in their said corrupt bargains and fraudulent intents;

And further setting forth that they have reason to believe and do believe that the said Cheever and Hart will succeed, by and through the corrupt means and practices aforesaid, in obtaining the possession of said railroad and property, without right thereto, and for said corrupt purposes, unless restrained by the injunction of this court;

And praying that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said Cheever and Hart may be removed from being trustees under the said indenture, and be perpetually enjoined from any further interference with the property, premises, rights and interests, conveyed by said first mortgage, and from taking possession of the same, or any part thereof, and from commencing any suit, in law or equity, or prosecuting any suit in law or equity heretofore commenced and now pending, or hereafter to be commenced, for the purpose of obtaining any possession of the said property, or of asserting any rights under or by virtue of said indenture; and that trustees may be appointed in the place and stead of said Cheever and Hart; and that they may be decreed to execute and deliver to such persons as this Honorable Court may nominate, order and appoint, such deeds of release, surrender, assignment, or quit-claim, or other conveyance of the said property rights and interests, as this Honorable Court shall order and direct, and order such other and further relief as this Honorable Court shall deem meet;

And it appearing that the said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas, and J. Armory Davis reside without the limits and jurisdiction of this State, so that personal service of said bill of complaint and subpœna cannot be made upon them;

It is ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pendency of said bill of complaint, and of the issue of said subpœna, be given to said James Cheever, William T. Hart, Jacob Edwards, Jr., John S. Farlow, Joseph M. Wightman, Dwight Foster, George C. Lord, William Thomas and J. Armory Davis, by publishing the substance of said bill and this order in the Rutland *Herald*, a newspaper published in Rutland, in the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont; the Boston *Journal*, a newspaper published in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New-York *Times*, a newspaper published in the City, County and State of New-York, for three weeks successively, the last of said publications to be at least three weeks before the term to which said subpœna is returnable as aforesaid.

Dated at Rutland aforesaid, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1864. F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.
DEWEY & JOYCE, Solicitors for Auditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas D. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,800, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $663 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1864, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $3,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,621 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428½ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,325 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 18x36; one band wheel, 18 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—MEN OF THE DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace business grows in interest, though its aspect this morning is scarcely so comforting to the over-sanguine as yesterday. Our special correspondent, with the Fifth Army Corps, whose dispatch is the very latest news from the army lines, announces that up to Tuesday morning at 8 A. M., the rebel Commissioners had not yet passed our pickets. Several interviews between our officers and the rebel officers had been held under flag of truce, and it was generally understood that the absence of Gen. GRANT from City Point accounted for the delay in granting the so-called Commissioners permission to pass the lines. Our Washington special, however, says that early yesterday morning, Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by no one but his private Secretary, left Washington on a dispatch steamer for City Point, to decide whether to admit and confer with, or refuse and repulse the white-winged messengers. The Richmond papers of Monday and Tuesday, copious extracts from which we print this morning, are in a state of intense alarm and wonderment over this development on their side. They smell a "snare," warn the peace-longing rebel public, and wisely come to the conclusion that the terms will be submission, emancipation and amnesty, in consideration of future good behavior.

SHERMAN'S movements are explained by telegrams from Charleston, dated Jan. 27 and 29, and published in Richmond papers of the 30th and 31st. One of his columns was moving up the Savannah, and had reached Robertsville, fifty miles north of Savannah, and five miles east of that river. Another force was at Grahamsville, and another on the Combahee, still nearer Branchville and Charleston. Evidently SHERMAN is making good use of his time.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns that a fight took place on the 15th instant at Dardanelle, Ark., about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, in which the rebels were defeated. A fleet of light-draught steamers were en route to Fort Smith, and took on board a regiment of cavalry at Lewisburgh, to clear the river banks of guerrillas. This force landed at Dardanelle, where the rebels were in strong force, under command of JOE SHELBY. A fight ensued, during which the transports passed up the river. Our loss was twenty-five killed. The rebels fell back, and the next day evacuated the town. No further particulars have come to hand.

At the recent assault on Fort Fisher, Lieut.-Commander F. B. BLAKE, Commodore GODON, Lieut. JOHN R. BARTLETT, First Lieut. of Marines W. WALLACE, and Ensign W. W. RHODES, all of the *Susquehanaa*, landed with two boats' crews, numbering about eighty men, and took an active part in the attack. They were among the first to reach the enemy's works. Lieut. WALLACE was severely wounded, and lay four or five hours in the sand, close to the sand, before he could be removed, the shot and shell falling so fast that his men were unable to reach him.

The steamship *Suwo Nada*, from Savannah and Hilton Head on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday evening. She brings intelligence of a large fire in Savannah on the evening of Jan. 27, destroying considerable property. On the morning of Jan. 28, another and more serious fire occurred, destroying two entire squares and involving heavy loss. A fiendish attempt at destroying life was made by some secret enemies, who placed a keg of powder against the arsenal where the sparks were falling thickly. The arsenal contained thirty tons of powder.

Mr. FRANK LAWLER's letters from Richmond to the London *Times* are so often intercepted, that each one published is said to cost the proprietors of the *Times* a hundred and fifty pounds.

Gen. GRANT, with Capt. FOX and several other officers, has just returned from a visit to Fort Fisher. Gen GRANT is said to have expressed the opinion that it could not have been carried, if the naval fire had not dismounted all the guns on the side assaulted by the soldiers. Numerous circumstances were found confirmatory of the belief that the rebels supposed that the main assault was that made by the sailors and marines, and were but poorly prepared for TERRY's assault on the other side. Extensive as the fort is, the gentlemen are of the opinion that it was not finished according to the original plan.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after a number of miscellaneous petitions had been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, the House resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN was taken up and unanimously passed. The General Appropriation Bill for the year 1866 was reported. The House resolution, declaring that certain States were in rebellion, and not entitled to representation in the electoral college, was reported with an amendment which was adopted. It was also moved to amend by striking out the word Louisiana. At this point further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the reception of the credentials of Messrs. NYE and STEWART, Senators-elect from Nevada. These gentlemen were admitted and sworn in. Mr. STEWART drew the long and Mr. NYE the short term. The consideration of the House resolutions, the question being on the motion to strike out the word Louisiana. After some debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, asked leave to introduce a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to report what compensation, if any, has been awarded to each of the several Slave States represented in Congress, to loyal persons, to whom colored volunteers, at the time of their enlistment, owed service or labor. Objection was made by Mr. MOR-RIS, of New-York. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara. The measure was supported by Messrs. SPALDING, ARNOLD, STRONG, and others, and was opposed by Messrs. DAWES and RANDALL. It was at length passed by a vote of 95 yeas to 51 nays. The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal Bill was next taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented for public markets in Brooklyn. Notice was given of a bill for the completion of Harlem Bridge. A bill was introduced for the better prevention of fraudulent voting. A bill was passed to perfect the amendment of the Constitution, by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals. A bill was reported enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other in certain cases. A message was received from Gov. FENTON, informing the Senate of the passage by Congress of the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, and recommending that immediate action be taken for its ratification. A concurrent resolution to that effect was introduced, but under the rules lays over one day.

In the Assembly the bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of sick and wounded officers was favorably reported. Notice was given of a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Central Park Hotel and the Grand Hotel, New-York; to provide for the assessment and taxation of Savings Banks. A message was received from the Governor, recommending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent Act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concurrent resolution was introduced to that end, which lies over for one day. Bills were introduced to amend the Registry law. The Governor has sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, relative to the quotas of various districts. Mr. REED, from the Select Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room left off weak yesterday at 203¼ @ cent. The Railways were also depressed in the early part of the day, and closed lower than on Tuesday. Governments steady. Money easy.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in limited request yesterday, at declining prices, as were also Cotton, Petroleum, Whisky, and the principal kinds of groceries. Provisions were in fair demand; Pork was dearer. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed were moderately inquired for. Fish, Hides, Leather, Oils, Naval Stores, Wool and Tobacco were inactive. The freight market was quiet.

In answer to a communication from Mayor GUNTHER, the Counsel to the Corporation has given his opinion that the power of the Street-Cleaning Commission to enter into a contract for cleaning the streets does not cease with the past year, but is continuous. As to the offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum, he is of opinion that it cannot be accepted, for the reasons that no sureties for the performance of the work are named, and the city has no power to give the company, as they demand, the free use of Croton water, piers and dumping grounds.

The corporation of the City of St. John, New-Brunswick, has subscribed $400,000 to the stock of the European and North American Railway Company. This amount, with the Government subsidy of $10,000 per mile and the individual subscriptions, insures the building of the line from St. John City to the Maine boundary.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth, against the Tax Commissioners of this city, that United States bonds cannot be taxed by the State Legislature. The effect of this decision, so far as this city is concerned, is that the taxes levied on the capitals of our banks and insurance companies will have to be refunded. The amount is estimated at about three millions of dollars, which will have to be added to the tax levy for the present year.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* makes the following interesting statement with reference to Gen. BUTLER and his connection with the powder-boat: "In saying that he did not procure the famous Fort Fisher powder-boat, Gen. BUTLER is adroitly but literally correct. It was prepared under the superintendence of Major T. F. RODMAN, of the Watertown Arsenal, on the part of the army, and Lieut-Commander WM. W. JEFFRIES, of the Ordnance Department, on the part of the navy. Gen. BUTLER will not, however, deny that the idea of the powder-boat originated with him; that his proposition for that or something similar was rejected by the War Department, on the advice of Gen. DELAFIELD, of the Engineer Corps; that it was then laid before the Navy Department, and finally adopted after a consultation between himself, Gen. GRANT, Admiral PORTER, Capt. FOX, Capt. WISE and others. There seems no good reason for ridiculing the failure of the experiment, for, as Gen. BUTLER says, it has not been tried, as but a small part of the powder was exploded. The failure to produce an instantaneous explosion seems due to a misunderstanding between the officers who delivered, and those who received the boat at the time of starting, and Gen. BUTLER is very far from being alone in the belief that an explosion of two hundred tons of gunpowder, at a distance of three to four hundred yards from the fort, would have produced serious consequences, if not to the fort itself, at least to the soldiers in the fort."

The State Senate Investigating Committee continued its examination of the City Inspector's Department yesterday. A number of witnesses were sworn by Judge WHITING, but their testimony was unimportant. In the afternoon, Mr. GRAHAM produced rebutting testimony for Mr. BOOLE. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until the 16th inst. On their return they will resume the examination of the City Inspector's Department, which will probably occupy three days. They will then take up the Comptroller's Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the salaries of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL and HENRY KIDDLE, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, were increased 25 per cent. Mr. WILLIAM D. BOGERT was elected an additional assistant clerk of the board, with a salary of $1,200 annually, and Mr. JOHN DURHAM was chosen engineer. Several reports were received, among them that of the Trustees of Schools in the Ninth Ward—the only Board of Trustees that has complied with the requirements of the law respecting annual returns.

Under a warrant from Judge MERRS, of Mount Vernon, Detective SLOWEY and Officer MONTGOMERY, acting under the instructions of Judge VAN COTT, chairman of the Vigilance Committee of Westchester county, have apprehended eleven persons who are alleged to have been members of a gang or thieves, who, under the leadership of one Churchill, have infested Mount Vernon and neighboring towns in Westchester.

Yesterday morning, Gov. FENTON transmitted a message to the Assembly, in answer to a resolution requesting him to communicate to that body all the information he might have respecting the increased quota of the State, and the reason or basis of the measure, and his action in regard to it. The message, which will be found in our columns this morning, embraces all the facts relating to the matter at present in possession of the Governor.

The Peace Commission.

The Peace Commissioners, it seems, have not come to Washington at all. Our correspondent with the army gives intelligence of their movements down to the morning of day before yesterday, (Tuesday,) and at that time they had not even reached headquarters. We learn from Washington that Secretary SEWARD has gone to meet them, with what instructions or for what purpose is, of course, open to the widest possible conjecture. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that he has not gone to tender them peace on the basis of separation; and it is also safe to believe that, if they come prepared to recognize the supreme authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, they will find the Government disposed to treat every other subject of complaint or of demand which they may make, with the utmost liberality. The President has repeatedly given them and the world the most emphatic assurances on this subject. If they are prepared to talk of peace on the basis of Union they will probably visit Washington. If not, we presume they won't.

The Bankrupt Bill—Southern Statutes of Limitation.

The Senate is daily besieged with petitions from small mercantile bodies, asking that the Bankrupt Bill be made prospective in its operation. We can conceive of no reason on which these petitions can possibly be based, except a prevailing, but ill-grounded fear, that a bankrupt measure which should afford relief to insolvent traders residing in the loyal States would necessarily carry absolution to dishonest and disloyal traders residing in the South. If this were a valid reason in itself for defeating the bill as it now stands, one would think that an easy way of depriving Secessionists of the benefit of the measure would be to make its operation exceptional in their particular case, instead of denying its benefits to the large loyal community among us here whose insolvency, in a vast number of cases, is primarily due to secession. By refusing to make the measure retroactive, a disability upon the Northern trader is maintained. But *that* in no degree affects the liability or non-liability of the Southern trader for debts contracted prior to the rebellion epoch. Refusing to legislate at all in bankruptcy, or passing a law merely prospective in its operation, leaves the rebel or Southern merchant precisely where he is left to-day, by the old State laws, or by the confiscation enactments of the so-called Confederate Congress, which professed to outlaw all the debts owing to loyal citizens of the United States.

In the principal Southern States, the local laws vary greatly in the matter of Limitation. In Alabama and Arkansas, notes are outlawed in five years, and actions of account in three years. In Florida, the limitation in the matter of notes is likewise five years, and open accounts run for the same term, counting from the date of the sale and delivery. In Georgia, notes not under seal are outlawed in six years, *under seal* in twenty years, open accounts in four years, and foreign judgments in five years. The Louisiana statutes outlaw all notes (except bank notes) in five years, and open accounts in two years. In Mississippi, notes, under seal, are recoverable after seven years, those not under seal in six years, and open accounts in three years. In Texas, notes run four years, and open accounts two years. Simple contract debts in North and South Carolina must be collected within the terms respectively of three and four years. Even if, as most of—if not all—these State laws do, make an exception of the limitations in open accounts between merchant and merchant, we presume that the condition of the Northern creditor, so far as it is affected by State legislation in force prior to the rebellion, is mainly shown in that portion of the local statutes of the seceded States which applies to the outlawry of *notes*. The longest term of limitation in the case of notes is six years; the shortest, three. Five years is about the mean term. If, then, the confiscation of Northern debts by the rebel Congress is left out of account altogether, as a spurious piece of legislation, which the overthrow of the rebellion will see wiped out—what becomes of the State laws which were in existence before rebellion was dreamt of? In a restored Union, debts due here will either have to be sued under the old State laws, or Congress will have to pass a law which shall override the local statutes. We do not ask for such a law. No intelligent petitioner for an insolvent relief act, that we have heard of, asks for such a law. But those among us who have given to the subject some discriminating thought, demand to know of the opponents of the measure how they are going to protect the rights of Northern creditors either by killing the bankrupt bill outright, or by doing what is far less decent, making it a prospective measure.

We have some reason to demand of those Chambers of Commerce that are so eager to petition against the proposed law, that they shall frame their petitions on ground which will bear examination. It is little short of an insult to tell us, in the face of all the existing State laws, that Congress can afford protection to the Northern creditor by leaving things as they are. If the measure is to be killed, let it be killed on the open ground that insolvency is a crime which imposes perpetual commercial disability on the insolvent; that the man whose property is stolen, or confiscated by spurious enactments, must sit forever under a perpetual ban of outlawry, and that the paths of enterprise, industry and skill must for all time be closed against him, as the penalty of his misfortune. This sort of argument, much as we might execrate it, would be at least intelligible.

The "Single Eye" on President Lincoln.

The country will be glad to learn that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of this city, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives to the effect, that it is the duty of the President, under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States. The friends of the Union will feel easy, now that they know that Mr. WOOD has his eye on Mr. LINCOLN. The well-known disposition of the President to acknowledge the Confederacy, renders the vigilance of a gentleman like Mr. WOOD, who has been from the outset the uncompromising foe of that institution, and the firm opponent of all attempts to tolerate its existence, peculiarly necessary at this juncture. We are glad to see, also, that Mr. WOOD is of opinion that it is "the duty of the President, in every legal and constitutional manner, to preserve the integrity of the Union." Should he get this resolution passed, it will then become Mr. LINCOLN's duty, if he retains a proper respect for Mr. WOOD and for the House, to try the only means of restoring the Union which, we believe, is, in Mr. WOOD's opinion, either "legal or constitutional," and that is, asking the revolted States, in a firm and decided manner, whether they are going to come back or not.

The question will probably suggest itself to most people, what will Mr. LINCOLN do, in case they decline to comply with his request. On this point, however, we need not give ourselves any uneasiness, as we believe Mr. WOOD's resources are not exhausted. He would doubtless, in case of the neglect or refusal of the leaders to heed Mr. LINCOLN's summons, have a commission appointed to proceed to Richmond and convince them of their mistake by reasoning with them. How long this process might last before it produced any results, it is impossible to say; but it is only the very shallow and flippant who will imagine that this uncertainty about its duration in any way lessens its value. It may last for years, or it may last forever. In the meantime, however, we should have an armistice, and should go on buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage, as before the war. To the argument that the Confederacy would be all this time virtually independent, the answer is, that this would make no difference as long as we had not acknowledged its independence. If European Powers choose to disgrace themselves eternally by doing so, let them do it. We may rest satisfied that as long as we withhold our recognition, the Confederate leaders would never be able to pluck the rooted sorrow from their brains. DAVIS and STEPHENS are both said to be in delicate health, and there is little doubt that this want of courtesy on our part would kill them. Upon the more robust members of the Confederate Government, the effect of our coolness might not at first be so apparent, but it would surely do its work in the long run on the very healthiest of them. They would pine gradually away, their vitals eaten out by sorrow and disappointment. Neither cotton, nor "niggers," nor tobacco, would any longer afford them any delight, or change the sorrowful current of their thoughts; and when these things fail to cheer a drooping slaveholder, what is left for him but a premature grave?

The Perils and Glories of Democracy—Our Brazilian Relations.

There is as great disappointment in London among the Tory writers at the settlement of the difficulties with Brazil, as there would be among a herd of Mackerelville rowdies at the breaking up of a prize fight. Mr. SEWARD's apology is evidently a bitter pill for them to swallow. What they desired, and what the enemies of the United States all over the world desired, was that we should have approved of Capt. COLLINS' act, and have set Brazil at defiance, or that we should have disapproved of the act, but have refused to make any atonement. The sinking of the *Florida*, too, was hailed with delight, as there was little difficulty in making it appear that it was caused designedly, and was thus a fitting termination to the outrage which was begun in the harbor of Bahia.

We sincerely trust this lesson and others like it will not be lost on the public at home. The theory which the enemies of the United States have been industriously spreading in Europe for years has been, that our growth threatens the world with the appearance in the family of nations of a giant, entirely devoid of conscience; that we are acquiring immense strength, but are, in the process, losing all moral sense, and that our success will, therefore, be a serious bar to rational progress; and they argue from this that democracy is likely to prove as destructive to modern civilization as the irruption of the barbarians to that of the Roman Empire.

Consequently, every act or word of our Government, our press, or our public men, which proves that the great laws of morality still exercise their legitimate influence on the conduct of our affairs, is the very gall of bitterness to all those who are endeavoring to uphold the old order of things, by blackening our character. It ought, therefore, to be the constant endeavor of all those amongst us, who believe in democracy, who desire its spread, and who are satisfied that the best hopes of mankind are centred in its success, to see that our policy at home and abroad is characterized in the greatest as well as the smallest things by strict regard for justice and fair dealing, and by a rigid respect for law and morality. We have got far past the stage in which it was necessary to prove our strength. The world knows it. What we have now to prove is that we can use this strength with as scrupulous a regard for the rights of weakness, as if we ourselves were amongst the weakest of the weak.

The Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

After three days' spirited debate in Committee of the Whole, the convention amended and adopted the third section of the State Constitution, defining the qualifications of voters.

The section takes a wide range, and, among others, embraces the following provision:

No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States, or, after the 31st of July, 1861, to the Government of this State, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to the persons engaged in such hostility or disloyalty, communicated with them, advised or aided persons to join them, manifested adherence to them, or expressed hope for the triumph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or been connected with any society inimical to the Government of the United States or this State after July 31, 1861, or been a guerrilla or a bushwhacker, or who has harbored such, or left the State to avoid the draft, or who has not enrolled himself, or who has been a Southern sympathizer, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this or any other State, under the claim of alienage obtained exemption from military service.

The fourth section provides for the registration of voters throughout the State.

The Lower House of the Legislature has unanimously authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to procure reimbursements from the United States for money expended by the State in repelling invasion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. MEADE.

The Senate went into executive session to-day, at an early hour, for the purpose of considering the confirmation of Maj.-Gen. MEADE. It is said that a very animated debate ensued, which lasted upward of two hours, in which several gentlemen animadverted very severely upon the military career of this gentleman. The Senate, however, preferred to take the indorsement of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as Gen. MEADE was confirmed by a very large majority.

PERMITS TO TRADE IN COTTON.

The Committee on Commerce to-day continued the examination of several gentlemen who hold permits to trade in cotton. It appears from all the evidence elicited that these permits have been obtained from persons connected with the Treasury Department. The witnesses in most cases refused to tell where or how they obtained their permits.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The Special Committee to investigate the facts in regard to the KELLEY and FIELD difficulty, have finished their examination of all the witnesses, and to-day ordered the evidence to be printed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The scheme for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which appropriates out of the treasury upward of $6,000,000, was rushed through the House to-day. The friends of the Illinois Ship Canal attempted to engraft that measure upon this, but failed in their purpose. It is the first thing in order to-morrow, when they expect to succeed. This bill appropriates from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Neither of the measures, however, stands a chance for passing the Senate this session.

MR. BEECHER IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was upon the floor of the House and Senate to-day, and also had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

THE NEVADA SENATORS.

The two Nevada Senators took their seats in the Senate to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Wednesday, Feb. 1.

OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a list of officers of the regular army. The General officers are given in the following order: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Major-Gens. H. W. Halleck, William T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan, George H. Thomas; Brig.-Gens. Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and Winfield S. Hancock.

THE ARREST OF COL. WOLFORD.

The papers transmitted to the Senate to-day in answer to a call for information on the Secretary of War, show that Col. WOLFORD, of Kentucky, was arrested in compliance with a telegram from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, for making speeches charged to be of an insurrectionary character, and discouraging enlistments. Subsequently he pledged himself to refrain from opposition to the Government, and was therefore released.

THE ARREST OF GOV. JACOBS.

In November last Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS was arrested by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and banished South for making public speeches calculated, and apparently intended to weaken the efforts of the Government.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CALIFORNIA.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate inclosing communications from Gen. MCDOWELL, relative to a recent attempt to send arms and munitions of war out of the Department of the Pacific to Mexico, under date of August last. He apprizes the Government of the seizure of a large quantity of arms, nominally going to the Colorado River, but really to Mexico, and also states that a French ship had been in the harbor six weeks, supposed to be taking in supplies for the French fleet at Acapulco. The seizure was made by authority of the President's proclamation of Nov. 21, 1862, forbidding the clearance or exportation of arms from the United States. A letter from THOMAS BROWN, special agent of the Treasury Department, urges the clearance of arms, ostensibly for Liverpool, under the President's modified order allowing reëxportation to the original place of shipment. The Collector of the port refused to allow their clearance under a construction of the President's order, and claimed that the arms were intended for Mexico. The Surveyor-General, E. F. BEALE, urged persistently the clearance, on the ground of aid to the Mexican Republic against monarchy. The clearance was not allowed. The arms, it appears, were for Gen. VEGA, and consisted of 266 cases of muskets originally imported into New-York by MARX & Co., from Hamburg.

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

J. S. ROCK, (Colored,) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was to-day, on motion of Senator SUMNER, admitted an Attorney and Counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The bill passed by the House to-day provides that a ship canal be constructed as a military work for the use of the Government, around the falls of Niagara, in New-York, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara River above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below the steam, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than 105 feet wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 45 feet wide. The President is authorized to appoint a topographical engineer, to be associated with two civil engineers, to make the preliminary examination and surveys, and from them shall determine and locate the route of the canal. In order to accomplish the early completion of said canal for military purposes, and to relieve the Treasury, as far as practicable, from a large expenditure of money, the President is authorized to contract with any company he may deem advisable, which shall be hereafter chartered for such purpose by the Legislature of any one of the United States, for the construction of the canal, and to convey to the company the right of way and all lands which the United States may acquire under this act. The canal and the Niagara River shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever. The canal is to be free of toll to the United States, but not to other parties: $6,000,000 is to be loaned to the United States, advanced and paid in the bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from date, interest of six per cent. to be reimbursed to the Federal Treasury from tolls. The United States reserves the right to purchase the canal. The President is authorized to contract for the construction of a marine railway, for the transfer and passage of gunboats, vessels and other lake craft around the Falls, in place of the canal, if he shall, on investigation, deem such railway to be more advantageous, and useful and convenient for all Government purposes. The bill is yet to be acted on by the Senate. Thirty-seven Western men voted for and twenty-one against it. Of the twenty Pennsylvania votes, only six were cast in the affirmative.

SERENADE TO SENATOR HENDERSON.

The joint resolution proposing the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States was introduced by Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, in January, 1864. To-night a large number of persons complimented him with a serenade. He, together with Representative ROLLINS, of Missouri, and Mr. VAN HORNE, a member elect to the next Congress from that State, made speeches congratulatory of the passage of that measure by Congress.

Obituary.

Fell in the assault upon Fort Fisher, Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, United States Navy, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

A fortnight since, the heart of this community was filled with emotion as it listened breathlessly over the thrilling details of the capture of Fort Fisher.

Elated as every patriot bosom was by the announcement of this triumphant victory, the sacrifice of so many brave men, through which it was won, cast a pall of sorrow over the land.

Among the fallen, none was more worthy of special mention than the gallant Lieut. PRESTON.

One who knew him well feels it a sacred privilege to be permitted to pay this tribute to his intellectual worth, his moral rectitude, undflinching bravery, forgetfulness of self, blended as all were with the purest Christian faith and charity.

This noble youth of scarce twenty-four Summers, already distinguished by many acts of intrepid bravery, fell foremost in command, whilst rallying the naval force, under the concentrated fire of the enemy.

Let us, then, while exulting in this great victory, cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic devotion of Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, United States Navy, and proudly, yet sorrowfully, associate his name with the downfall of Fort Fisher.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov. BRADFORD, announcing the passing of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, with the recommendation that Maryland immediately concur in the amendment.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Gov. BRADFORD to-day communicated to the Legislature of Maryland the announcement of the passage of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. The House of Delegates immediately proceeded to act thereon, and approved the amendment by a vote of 53 ayes, against 23 noes. Thus Maryland is one of the first, if not the first, to ratify this vital amendment to the Constitution.

Massachusetts—Action of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The announcement was received at the State-house early this evening that President LINCOLN had signed the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, upon which Gov. ANDREW issued orders for a national salute of one hundred guns to be fired on the common at 10 o'clock to-morrow; also recommending that the church bells be rung one hour, and suggesting similar demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the State.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

At noon, to-day, a salute of 100 guns was fired by order of Adjt.-Gen. IRWIN, in honor of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Acapulco advices of the 21st say ALVAREZ had collected $20,000 in duties and was trying to put the harbor in a state of defence. Flour and corn were scarce and commerce was dead. Everything was quiet at Colima. The armies of ROJAS and GARCIA had vanished since their defeat. Gen. VICARO had received 800 more French reinforcements and was going to march on Acapulco again. The Liberals were making energetic resistance in Oajaca. PERFORIO DIAZ had 8,000 men well armed at the capital.

Sailed—bark *Onward* and *Prince Honolulu*, the latter a pleasure-yacht for the use of the Hawaiian royal family.

Arrived—ships *Alabra* and *Flying Eagle*, from Boston.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Hardy*, from New-Orleans, the 25th ult., has arrived with a large number of passengers, most of whom left the Department of the Gulf in consequence of Gen. CANBY's draft order.

The steamer *City of Cairo* has arrived from Memphis with 94 bales of cotton.

Another skirmish occurred back of Memphis on the 28th ult., between our pickets and guerrillas. Several of the latter were killed.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON passed through here to-day for Memphis.

Arrest of a Sea Captain, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Capt. HENRY CLARKE and a man who claims to be the owner of the schooner *Blue Bell*, (before reported abandoned,) were arrested here to-day and lodged in jail, on suspicion of illegally disposing of the vessel and cargo. The vessel is supposed to have been taken to the provinces.

Sale of a Newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The *Evening Bulletin* was sold at auction this afternoon, for $80,000. It was purchased in the interest of the former proprietor, J. S. CHAMBERS—Col. CUMMINGS retiring.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 30.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, in the gunboat *Rhode Island*.

The hospital steamer *Tonawanda* also arrived to-day from Fort Fisher, with 130 rebel wounded.

There is no news of importance.

The Drift of Political Organizations.

THE NEW BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

In the midst of the solemn emotions of joy, the new hopes for humanity, which the passage of the Constitutional Amendment creates in every reflective mind, the *Tribune* can scarcely forget its partisan feelings and prejudices.

"The disruption of the Democratic party, now going on," it says, in the report of the proceedings of the House, "is watched with satisfaction and joy upon the Republican side of the House." Now, this amendment, extirpating slavery, is not a mere party measure; it has not been argued or commended as a party measure even by the *Tribune*; it could not have passed in the House by a strictly party vote; and the Democrats who voted for it, and by whose votes it was carried, have not left, and do not mean to leave, their party, in which their influence is greater than ever. *They voted for the amendment as a measure truly democratic*—the same ground on which the New-York *Leader*, the Chicago *Times* and other leading Democratic journals supported it.

To rejoice over the passage of the amendment, then, as a party measure, is to take both a narrow and a mistaken view of the matter, and they who regard the success of this great measure as a signal of the disruption of the Democratic party, show that they do not at all comprehend the situation. *It is rather the beginning of the rejuvenescence of that party.* When the amendment becomes part of the Constitution, the Democratic party, to which slavery has been such a curse and misfortune, will be restored to all its former strength; for it will then resume under the leadership of men who have been faithful to them, all its old and true principles. Those principles have lost neither their importance, their justice, nor their popularity; and if we cared to speak at this moment of party interests, we should say that *the passage of this constitutional amendment is the only thing wanting to the complete reformation and restoration of the old Democratic party, and that if it signifies the disruption of any party it is the Republican*, because that was founded for the single purpose of extirpating slavery. When that object is accomplished the party naturally dies—it was a partnership formed for a special purpose, and that achieved, *dissolution follows of course*. Its members will betake themselves to other political organizations, as their affinities of opinion may dictate, and the battle of principle will be resumed on the old grounds, though perhaps under new names.

The State Legislature and Gen. Grant.

One of the first acts of the Legislature was the passage of a resolution of thanks to Gen. GRANT and his brave army. They were promptly transmitted to him by Gov. FENTON, and the following is Gen. GRANT's reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 24, 1865.

His Excellency, R. E. Fenton, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing to me the very complimentary resolutions passed by the two Houses of your State Legislature, to the armies which I have the honor to command. For the officers and armies named in the resolutions, I return to the Legislature of the "Empire State," through you, their and my most hearty thanks for this gratifying, though unexpected mark of their confidence.

I am, Governor, with great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—This pond was visited by large numbers of the *recherché* of society during the season of cold weather last week, and who continued to do so, contrary to all expectation, for the past three days. It is true, the surface of the ice on this, as on all other ponds, was a little soft, but the cold northwesterly wind of last night again rendered the surface hard and smooth; so the lovers of the art of skating are now favored with a continuance of the pleasure they have experienced so frequently during the Winter. A fine band of music was in attendance, yesterday, at this pond, and a number of the best skaters in the city attracted much attention in the afternoon.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rejoicings in Albany—The Constitutional Amendment—The Quota Under the Last Call—Confusion in the Bounty Bills.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The intelligence of the action of Congress in relation to amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery, is received here with the firing of cannon and patriotic demonstrations. Gov. FENTON has just sent in a communication to the two Houses of the Legislature, recommending that immediate action be taken to ratify such amendment. He desires that the State of New-York, the Empire State, may be the first, if possible, of the sisterhood of loyal States, to speak upon this subject, in favor of Freedom. The Governor says in his communication, referring to New-York—"Let her Legislature be the first to act; let slavery be abolished so far as New-York can do it." Resolutions were offered in the two Houses in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor. The Governor also sent in, this morning, his correspondence with Gen. FRY in reference to the quotas under the last call. No further action was taken to-day by either House in reference to the bounty bills. In conversing with members who have been active in urging forward these bills thus far, I find that they are hesitating and doubtful. The bill proposing to authorize the Supervisors of New-York County to offer bounties to volunteers with restricting the amount, was reported to the Assembly, to-day, by Mr. REED, who is Chairman of the Select Committee to whom this bill was referred yesterday. The bill was reported for the consideration of the House without any expression of opinion as to its merits. This bill will of course have to meet the bounty bills, upon which action has already been taken. It will be seen, therefore, that the bounty question is again in a very uncertain position. I learn that an effort may be made in the Senate to obtain the passage of the bill passed by the House, simply restricting local bounties.

The Assembly were occupied during most of the morning in a lively debate upon the question of increasing their allowance of stationary. To their credit it was finally decided not to change the amount heretofore allowed.

The contested seat in the Assembly bids fair to make an extended case. A large amount of testimony is now being taken day by day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Relative to the Brooklyn Eastern District ferries.
Relative to bulk heads and wharves in Brooklyn.
For public markets in Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the completion of the Harlem Bridge.
Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States.
To regulate the running of railroads operated by steam.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the better prevention of fraudulent voting.
To provide for the paying of the floating school debt of Poughkeepsie.
Authorizing Poughkeepsie to borrow money for the payment of bounties.
Authorizing the building of a pier on North River, New-York.
Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending he charter of the People's Savings Bank.
To perfect the amendment of the Constitution, by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Monroe County Surrogate's Court.
Enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other in certain cases.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Olympic and Union League Club, New-York.

The following message was received:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Legislature:

A proposition to amend the Federal Constitution by forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, has been adopted by both branches of Congress. I lose no time in calling your attention to this great event for the purpose of recommending that immediate measures be taken for a ratification of the proposed amendment by this State. The importance of this action of Congress in opening the way for the extinguishment of slavery cannot be over-estimated. Our national history presents nothing of equal consequence. The institution of slavery, always an element of discord, has more than once threatened the country with civil war. At length the menaced evil came, but the strength of the rebellious power is waning, and under Providence the violent and wicked outbreak, which has so severely tried the endurance and patriotism of the people, is giving way. At this opportune period Congress proposes a measure which will forever remove this source of strife and national disaster if the States exhibit the wisdom of the National Legislature, as I hope may be done. To this end let us hope, and let us act. Then the day is not distant when the Constitution of the United States will harmonize with the Declaration of Independence. The nation will be free. I am confident that the ratification of the amendment by the States will favor a sure guarantee of the future prosperity, security and peace of our common country, and I see no reason why the Legislature may not act in this matter at once. Such a course would comport with the dignity and power of New-York as well as with her conceded influence in the sisterhood of States. Let her Legislature be the first to act. Let slavery be abolished, so far as New-York can do it, and I could wish that might be done without a dissenting voice. Is it not an occasion for us to act together? Why, then, cannot we unite, now that the opportunity is presented, to remove an institution which has not only been productive of evil, but which has done so much to demoralize our social condition and embitter our political action.

R. E. FENTON, Governor.

In accordance with the above recommendation, Mr. BAILEY moved a resolution, ratifying, in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, the act of Congress.

The resolution being a concurrent one, lies over for one day.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

REPORTS.

For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.
For the improvement and government of the Central Park.
To continue in force St. David's Society in New-York.
To incorporate the Gladiator's Benevolent Society in New-York.
To incorporate the National Glee Club of New-York.
To incorporate the Central Warehouse and Security Company.

NOTICES.

For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets, New-York.
To incorporate the Gresener Benevolent Society, New-York.
To extend the time for the commencement of the construction of the Central Park Hotel, and also of the Grand Hotel.
To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, New-York.
To provide for the assessment and taxation of Savings Banks.
Relative to the administration of justice in the courts of New-York.
To charter the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.
To amend the act relative to savings banks in New-York and Kings County.
To incorporate the Bay View and New-York Ferry Company.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent Act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concurrent resolution was introduced to that end, which lies over for one day.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the construction of piers and warehouses upon a new and improved plan in New-York, and to charter the same.
To amend the Registry law.

The Governor here sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly, relative to the quotas of various districts.

Mr. REED, from the Select Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

From Havana—Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 28.

On the 26th we received the news that the French frigate *Entreprenante*, sixty guns, had got ashore on Cayo Blanco, about sixty miles west of Havana. The French transport *Darien* immediately left to assist in getting her off. Yesterday a report spread that the frigate had been saved, but I could trace it to no reliable source.

We have no other news of importance, save that the Spanish mail-steamer (the non-arrival of which had caused so much anxiety,) got on fire and was obliged to put into Puerto Rico. I learn that no lives were lost. A Spanish man-of-war brought the mails and a portion of the passengers. A steamer will be sent hence for the cargo.

On the 25th the English (?) steamer *Evelyn*, 284 tons, arrived, one day from Nassau, and on the 27th the English (?) steamer *Wren*, from Liverpool, 267 tons, consigned to C. J. HELM. It is reported that there are a number of steamers preparing for privateers, all to be named after birds. Three of them have arrived here—the *Vulture*, the *Lark*, and the *Wren*. Three were reported at St. Thomas, and we hear of several others at Nassau. The steamer *Arcadia* is clearing to-day at the Custom-house, ostensibly for the Bermudas. Part of her cargo consists of 320 kegs of gunpowder, bars of iron, cotton cords, rope for cotton bales, and 228 packages and 24 bundles, contents not manifested. The *Luna* sails on the evening of the 25th for Galveston.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a petition from a number of citizens asking that the Bankrupt law be made prospective in its operations, and remonstrating against any retrospective provisions. It was laid on the table.

TAXING IMPORTS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, concerning a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking for an amendment of the Constitution, granting Congress power to tax exports. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITION FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW BANK.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of army officers, asking for the creation of the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of a number of members of the Legislature of Ohio, asking an increase of salary for the District Judges of United States Courts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NEVADA COURTS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee reported an act to continue cases pending in the Territorial courts of Nevada to courts formed under the new State Government. It was ordered to be printed.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN, which was passed unanimously.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1866.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, and the report was agreed to.

STATES NOT ENTITLED TO ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, with an amendment to insert in the preamble, after the words "rebelled against the Government of the United States," the words, "and were in such state of rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864, and no valid election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws thereof, was held in said States on said day."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved to amend by striking out the word "Louisiana." He explained that that State had formed a State Government, and had ordered an election for Presidential electors.

THE SENATORS FROM NEVADA.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the offering by Mr. CONNESS of the credentials of Messrs. JAMES W. NYE and WILLIAM N. STEWART, Senators elect from the State of Nevada.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) objected to the swearing in of these Senators to-day. He urged that Congress had passed no law admitting the State of Nevada into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the State of Nevada had been admitted into the Union by the President's Proclamation, and that an enabling act had been passed authorizing such admission. It was not necessary to pass any act of Congress on the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON, of New-York, (Union,) said the question was not a new one. Missouri and Michigan had been admitted to the Union on an enabling act and a proclamation of the President. No act of Congress, further than an enabling act, was necessary. It was very clear, that upon the ground of precedent and the ground of authority, that the Senators from Nevada were entitled to their seats.

The question of postponing the admission of the Senators from Nevada was then put and lost.

Messrs. STEWART and NYE were then duly sworn into office by Vice-President HAMLIN.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which provides that no National Banking Association, organized under the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on loans or discounts or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode, directly or indirectly, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not organized under the provisions of this act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEVADA SENATORS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the classification of two Senators from Nevada; that two slips of paper be placed in a box; the figure "1" to be on one of them, and the figure "3" upon the other; the drawer of number 1 to serve till 1869, and the drawer of number 3 till 1867.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. STEWART drew the long term, and Mr. NYE drew the short term.

MR. TRUMBULL'S RESOLUTION AGAIN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to Mr. TEN EYCK's motion to exempt Louisiana from the provisions of the resolutions. If this were done, it would be a decision by Congress that Louisiana was, on the 10th of November, in a condition to cast a Presidential vote. The Judiciary Committee, in session on this subject, had avoided an expression of opinion as to whether Louisiana was or was not in the Union. Whatever might be the views of Senators as to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization as legitimate, it did not necessarily follow that the condition of the state of things in Louisiana, on the 8th of November, was such as to authorize the counts of the vote. It was a matter of public notoriety to citizens in the land, that a large portion of the State of Louisiana was, Nov. 8, in possession of a hostile enemy, and there was no opportunity to vote for President and Vice President in a very considerable portion of that State. It might be a very serious question whether, when one-half or two-thirds of a State was overrun by an enemy, an election held under such circumstances and under the auspices of our own guns, would be an election which would authorize Congress to receive the vote of that State, when in joint convention, to canvass that vote. He did not mean by the action on this subject to commit the Senate, one way or the other, in regard to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana.

Mr. TEN EYCK held that Louisiana was not out of the Union, and never had been; that no State had actually seceded, and, in the nature of the case, could not. There had been an election held in Louisiana, under the auspices of a civil Government, and 11,515 votes had been cast.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The vote of Louisiana is generally over 50,000.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he knew that the entire vote had not been cast. A great many of the inhabitants of Louisiana had gone off with the rebellion, and a great many had been killed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) explained why he should vote for Mr. TEN EYCK's amendment to strike out Louisiana. He would be governed in this action by a statute of the United States authorizing the people to elect Presidential electors. This statute did not deprive a majority of a right to go into an election because a majority refused to do so. There was nothing said in it as to the number necessary. It was to be done by just so many people as saw fit to participate.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) thought it was unfortunate that the Louisiana question was brought up incidentally. If Congress had the power to declare that Louisiana should not vote, why had it not a right to declare that New-York should not vote? He denied that the local authorities of all the States named in the preamble were in rebellion.

ADJOURNMENT.

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

LOYAL OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following resolution, and asked unanimous consent for its consideration, but objection was made by Mr. MORRIS, of New-York.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what compensation, if any, has been awarded in each of the several Slave States represented in Congress, to loyal persons, to whom colored volunteers at the time of their enlistment owed service or labor; and if no compensation, or only partial compensation, has been made, that he further report the reason or reasons why the Act approved Feb. 24, 1864, so far as relates to such colored volunteers, has not been executed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said a survey was made as early as 1784, under the auspices of a company organized in New-York, for the purpose of forming a link in the chain of inland communication from Hudson River to Lake Erie. Since then repeated surveys have been made, together with estimates, some under the patronage of the General Government, all showing the practicability, as well as the duty of removing the natural obstructions to trade between the West and the East. The estimates for the canal were, with single locks, $6,700,000; and with double locks, $7,680,000. The bill proposes the loan of United States Government bonds to the extent of $6,000,000. He maintained that the Government ought now to invest its credit in this great national work. No sectional interest was to be regarded. The construction would benefit the nation at large, by swelling its resources to magnificent proportions and increasing its capability of defence against the inroads of any foreign Power. He showed the importance of the work in a military aspect, especially as Great Britain has been constantly preparing its canals and naval depots on the border for any emergency and to our detriment, and then proceeded particularly to speak of the contemplated improvement as important to agriculture and the producing States of the West and the consuming States of the East.

Mr. LEBLOND, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded against the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, having been absent yesterday on business for his constituents, and not supposing the vote would be taken.

Mr. STEVENS said he had too much respect for the gentleman not to object. Therefore the request was not granted.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) said if the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal had passed two years ago, we should now have communication for gunboats from New-Orleans to the Great Lakes. Important as the canal around the Falls of Niagara might be, the better means of defence would be the Illinois and Michigan canal. This he discussed in a commercial and political point of view. He believed that both ought to be constructed as a part of one grand system. But the Niagara ship canal would be of no value to the productions of States on the Mississippi unless the Illinois and Michigan canal was constructed. He appealed to the friends of the Niagara measure to do nothing antagonistic to the other.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said the Great West was not only raising a surplus of grain to supply the east, but was feeding the starving millions of Europe. The people must and will have a certain as well as a reasonable transportation for their products, so as to reach the markets of the world by connections with the Atlantic coast without paying onerous tolls to the present railroad and canal companies, which charges were so excessive that it was a wonder they did not amount to a blockade.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania (Dem.) advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as beneficial to the entire country, affording protection in war and facilitating commerce in peace. Even if the six millions loaned should not be paid, it would be a profitable investment for the country.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York (Dem.) said he should not support the measure on commercial grounds; but considering the importance and indispensable necessity of having a physical means of moving armed vessels from one lake to another, he thought they should pass both the Niagara and the Illinois and Michigan Canal bills.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) discussed the constitutional power to make such improvements, saying he was in favor of no niggardly picayune economy, but for such expenditure as would develop the great resources of the country. Apart from its military necessity, he spoke of the importance of the Michigan and Illinois Canal commercially. The time had come when the Great West demanded continuous water communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. He repudiated the doctrine of State rights which had brought this horrible war upon us. The members here should stand here as representatives, not of sections, but of the entire country. He would stand by all parts of the nation, and would never leave Massachusetts out in the cold.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Union)—In what way would you manifest your attachment?

Mr. INGERSOLL—By defending her when unjustly assailed, as he would Illinois, and by imposing no more burthens upon her than he would upon his own State.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman propose to surrender the industrial interests of New-England to the Old World?

Mr. INGERSOLL—Certainly not.

Mr. DAWES—I trust, then, that my friend will reform his votes.

Mr. INGERSOLL—In voting for the repeal of the duty on printing paper, I stood by the people as against your corporations. In thus voting, I spoke for the gentleman's constituents and against him.

Mr. DAVIS—If my friend does not understand the interests of New England better than his remarks indicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks. We can get along better without them.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I will not except the people.

Mr. DAVIS—My constituents understand their interests better than you do.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I thought you were going to say better than their representative. [Laughter.]

Mr. STROUSE—I admire the skill and energy of New England, and I would never leave her out in the cold. My district in Pennsylvania has not only coal enough to warm New England, but to heat her all the year round. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL concluded his remarks.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, (Union,) said he was opposed to coupling the Michigan Canal with the Niagara Canal Bill, as proposed by the amendment. Others in favor of both bills as separate measures, would vote against them if joined together. He then proceeded to show the greater importance of the Niagara measure to the East and West over the other, in a military and commercial point of view.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said our ability to construct such works had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been paid since the 31st of August, and yet gentlemen were willing still further to embarrass the country by voting for these bills. He hoped these hydraulic measures would fail, and that the House would not give the people's money away.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal Bill as a measure of defence alone, but opposed the Michigan and Illinois Canal amendment, as not being necessary for that purpose.

The House voted on and rejected, by a vote of 49 yeas, Mr. ARNOLD's amendment, that, as a military work and to facilitate the defence of the Northern frontier, and enable gunboats and vessels of war to pass through from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote commerce between the different States and the United States and foreign nations, the President be authorized and empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The question was stated on agreeing to the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, when Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine moved to lay the matter on the table. This was disagreed to by a vote of 51 against 95.

The House then passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, by a vote of 95 yeas against 51 nays.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL BILL.

The Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal Bill was next taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

The Street Cleaning Commission.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE OFFER OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY AND CHEMICAL COMPOST COMPANY.

A few days ago Mayor GUNTHER addressed a letter to the Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the Street Cleaning Commission, desiring his opinion as to whether the Commission can, now, lawfully make a contract under the powers conferred by the act of 1864, cap. 405, and if they have that power, then the Mayor desires to know what, if any, legal objections exist to the acceptance of the proposition made by the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company to clean the streets for the sum of $300,000 per annum.

To this communication Mr. DEVELIN replies that in his opinion the power of the Commission to make a contract for cleaning the streets still exists, but that the offer of the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Company is defective in many particulars. No names, says Mr. DEVELIN, of any proposed sureties, with their agreement to become such sureties in case of its acceptance, accompanying it. The law requires sureties in the sum of $500,000.

The company offers to clean the streets for $300,000, but has added to the specifications a clause which has not been approved by either the commission or this department, and is inadmissible. It is to the effect that in addition to the $300,000 to which the annual expense of cleaning the streets has been limited by the Legislature, the company shall be furnished with dumping grounds, piers and Croton water, &c., free of charge.

These piers, dumping-grounds and Croton water, and property of the city and of value—the first two bringing in a rental and the third being sold for its benefit by the Croton Aqueduct Company. A gift of these to the contractor would simply be increasing the contract price by the amount of their value.

Thus, if the rent of the dumping grounds and piers were, say $5,000 a year, and the value of the Croton water used were $10,000, the contractor, instead of receiving $300,000 a year, would actually receive $315,000, an amount $15,000 larger than the Legislature has permitted the Commission to pay.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—This evening, a grand concert will be given at Dodworth's Hall, for the benefit of Mr. GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, who is seriously ill. Many eminent vocal and instrumental artists have volunteered their services for the occasion.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

An Interview with Miss Harris—Her Statement of Her Relations with the Deceased.

From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 1.

Throughout the entire day yesterday the excitement of this community concerning the killing of Mr. BURROUGHS was intense. Many rumors were circulated respecting the unfortunate, misguided woman who had perpetrated the fearful crime, of which we yesterday gave the particulars, as disclosed at the coroner's inquest on the evening of Monday, the fatal day. Various reports were also in vogue concerning the deceased—his having been married and having abandoned another wife before he wedded the one now his widow.

Desiring to acquaint the public with the version of the case which the prisoner might be willing to give, and to judge of her condition by careful observations, we visited the jail and sought an interview with her. At first we were told that she had declined to see any one. But she subsequently consented, and Mr. MILBURN, the deputy warden, went with us to the cell which she occupied.

Upon entering the room we found Miss HARRIS pacing the floor in evident severe mental distress, and her entire appearance gave unmistakable signs of the terrible agony of the few hours which she had passed within the prison wall. Miss HARRIS appeared to be a few years older than she is said to be; is of good figure, rather slight; has a well-formed head; dark hazel eyes; fine hair, which seemed in the light in which we saw it to be black, cut short, and worn in curls; is graceful in her manners; naturally intelligent, with a highly sensitive organization, and appeared, as she said, to have but few educational advantages. She, however, employed good language, and was not superfluous in the use of words.

The following is the substance of her statement:

My name is Mary Harris; am the daughter of William Harris of Burlington, Iowa; my parents are Irish and are quite poor; am nineteen years old; about seven years ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Burroughs; was then in a store in Burlington; Mr. Burroughs was residing there; he came frequently to see me at my father's house, from an early period in our acquaintance until he left Burlington; was very fond of him, and for a long time frequently sat in his lap in the presence of my parents; he always manifested great interest in me; as I grew older and his attentions became more of the character of a suitor, my parents opposed them, and continually told me that his family was too high for me; that he would never marry me, and that I should not keep company with him; I disregarded them, persisted in seeing him, and became more and more attached to him; when he left Burlington I did not ask him to write to me, but he had not been long gone when I received a letter from him, which I answered, and a correspondence was continued, which was sometimes interrupted by my refraining from writing to him; but he would persevere in renewing it, until I would be persuaded to write to him; before he left Burlington he asked me to marry him; I refused because I felt that I was too young to disobey my parents in such a matter; he always protested his affection and his determination to make me his wife; in August or September, a year ago, I received an anonymous note asking me to meet the writer at a house which I ascertained was one of "the most notorious in Chicago;" Miss Devlin said she believed the note was from Burroughs, and I determined, if possible, to ascertain the truth; Miss Devlin endeavored to ascertain who put the note in the post-office; I answered it, at her suggestion, promising to meet the writer at the place appointed; a friend of Miss Devlin in the post-office watched for the party who came for the reply, and his description confirmed Miss Devlin's supposition, and inclined one to the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person; I determined to go to the house appointed, and Miss Devlin went with me; we told her of the appointment, and that my friends would not let me see him elsewhere; the person in charge of the house stated that the gentleman was not there at the time, but that he had waited there before, and had instructed her not to answer the door-bell, but to permit him to do so, saying that unless the party he wished to see saw him, she would not come in, and we did not remain; her description further confirmed me in the belief that Mr. Burroughs was the person who had made the appointment; another note was received, stating that the writer had unavoidably been absent from the city, and making another appointment; I resolved to go again, meantime taking measures to have the house watched; the person (whom I believe to have been Mr. Burroughs) did not go to the house, and when we went there again it was closed, and we could not obtain admittance; for some time before this I had not seen Mr. Burroughs; the writer of the anonymous letter said he had seen me often, was much prepossessed in my favor, and wanted to be a friend to me; Mr. Burroughs was a man of such marked appearance as not to be easily mistaken for another; I still felt most intense anxiety to be further satisfied, if possible, whether he whom I had so loved, and who had so protested his love for me, could be guilty of such baseness; I then determined to prosecute him for breach of promise; I went to see his brother, Professor Burroughs, and inquired of him whether Jackson was in the city; he walked the floor, asked me if I was from Iowa, and upon my answering in the affirmative, said that his brother was not then there, had been and had gone to Washington; shortly after I learned that he had been married by his brother, the Professor, I think the day after I was there; I then determined to come to Washington and prosecute him, but continually deferred it until last August, when, Miss Devlin having repeatedly advised me to do so, and offered me all the aid in her power, I came here, only to learn that he had gone to Chicago with his wife; I immediately returned, and on reaching Chicago employed a lawyer and a detective; I soon ascertained that he had again gone to Washington, but that his wife was believed to be in Chicago, and I supposed that he would return for her; so I waited a long time, with this expectation, but I subsequently learned that he had been there and gone without my knowledge; that renewed my resolve to come on here and secure redress, if possible, by prosecution, and at all hazards to see him. I had been disowned by my parents. I could not return to them; and in Burlington, as well as in Chicago, I had been reported to have had improper relations with him. This was never so; and I was bent on vindicating my character. If the stories against me had been true, I could never have had the heart to come here to seek redress or to vindicate my repute. I believed that I should wipe out the stain on my name by the prosecution or in some other way. I hardly knew how. A few days before starting from Chicago (two weeks ago,) I was walking along the street and saw some pistols in a shop window. Having learned that many of the ladies in Chicago carried pistols, especially when traveling, I determined to buy one, and at once bought *the* one; I did not know how to load it; the morning of the day that I left Chicago, I examined the printed directions upon the wrapper accompanying the pistol and cartridges, and by following them, succeeded in loading it; I was then called to breakfast, and putting the revolver with my things, forgot to unload it; after I started I concluded to keep it loaded, but had then no intention of using it when I got here; after my arrival here I became almost frantic with a desire to see him, and put on a "nubia" (which I was not wont to wear) and a vail, and so disguised, went to the Treasury; when I went to the Treasury building, yesterday morning, I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time; once I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk; the moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket; I closed the door, and stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms; then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase; when he appeared, "I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall; I knew nothing more until I was called back as I was leaving the building; pray, Sir, what will they do with me; If it was not for my poor father and mother I would not care.

She repeatedly reiterated her asseveration that there had been nothing improper between her and Mr. BURROUGHS.

After hearing this, we deemed it our duty to the public to visit some of the friends of the deceased, and to obtain from them such information as they might be willing to give.

From them we learned that Mr. BURROUGHS was the brother of Dr. BURROUGHS, President of the Douglas College, (a Baptist Seminary,) at Chicago; that he did reside for a considerable time at Burlington, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and much interested in Miss MARY HARRIS; befriended her in various ways, especially against religious persecution by some of her relatives, who were Catholics; subsequently aided her by his social influence and otherwise in Chicago; and that she attended his brother's seminary at Chicago. They also state that Mr. BURROUGHS frequently told Miss HARRIS that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and could not marry her; notified her of his intended marriage to the lady (now left a widow by his sad decease) a short time before the wedding; called upon her with his bride soon after, and was well received.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of unblemished morals, and of the highest order. He attended the Baptist church in this city, with his wife, every Sunday. He always spoke in terms of strong commendation of Miss HARRIS, and ever expressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss HARRIS, she told him she was engaged to Mr. DEVLIN, a brother of the ladies with whom she had her home in Chicago.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Camden and Amboy Monopoly—The People's Convention at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The People's Convention of those opposed to any further extension of the exclusive privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, met in this city to-day. There were but few persons present. At 3½ o'clock the convention was called to order. Hon. WM. M. PARRY, of Burlington, presided. The following gentlemen were selected as Vice-Presidents: First District, R. Conover; Second District, John Cooper; Third District, P. Harris; Fourth District, E. A. Stansberry; Fifth District, Charles Wells. E. B. Snow, of Atlantic, was made Secretary.

Mr. PARRY addressed the convention in favor of free railroads and against the extension of monopoly.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden, DORSEY GARDNER, of Mercer, and DAVID C. DODD, of Essex, the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions; the first asserting that all power is inherent in the people; the second opposes the monopoly principle, which gives fortunes to the few; the third asserts that in granting the monopoly privileges, New-Jersey supposed she was dealing with the patriotic sons of her own soil, who would observe all her rights as reserved in their charters, but she feels herself sadly mistaken; the fourth states that all experience has proved those grants injurious to the prosperity of the State; the fifth enumerates the charges against the corporations at length; the sixth proclaims that it is time that New-Jersey should rebuke those dangerous corporations, and the sovereignty of the people be alone recognized; the seventh asserts that the people have the right to have the shortest and most convenient mode of traveling; that free competition is the life and soul of healthful business; the ninth favors a general railroad law; the tenth urges the people together in their political strength, so as to develop their power at the ensuing election, in order to regain the sovereignty of the State; the eleventh provides for the appointment of a State Central Committee, and recommends the appointment of subcommittees and vigilant committees in every county.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A Central Committee was then appointed. Hon. James M. Scovel of Camden, Dr. Trimble of Essex, Jonathan Roberts of Burlington, J. F. Hageman of Mercer, Dorsey Gardner of Mercer, and Ezra Nye of Essex, addressed the convention; all favoring free railroads, and some strongly in favor of a national air-line road.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Public speakers and singers will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

"Needless Danger is Blind Folly," according to the German adage. How foolish, then, must the invalid be who suffers a slight ailment to become an incurable disorder by neglecting to take the proper antidote at the proper time. The first symptoms of indigestion, liver complaint or nervous prostration may always be checked, and the whole organization put in good working order again, by a few doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which invigorate, without exciting, and, unlike other medicinal stimulants, have a permanent good effect on the system.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent.
Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Gents' Dress and Soft Hats.
All the newest styles, at J. S. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

The Mammoth Oxen, Americus and Columbus, the largest ever seen in this or any other country, fed by Wm. and J. W. Storm, of La Grange, Dutchess County, will remain on exhibition at Nos. 381 and 383 4th-av., for ten days only. Admittance 25 cents.

Balls and Parties. Ladies' White Satin kid and linen slippers and gaiters, with beautiful rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'s No. 387 Canal-st.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Furs at a Great Reduction.
The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city. J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
All the latest styles closing out at half price. J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.
Closing out sale of Winter Stock. J. S. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair has had nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by BURNETT, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales.

MARRIED.

SINCLAIR—CRICHTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at Mount Pleasant Church, Liverpool, by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. W. Graham, WILLIAM PERRIN, eldest son of the late John Sinclair, of the Grove, County Antrim, Esq., and AGNES, only daughter of Rev. Hugh Crichton, D. D., Liverpool.

DIED.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, CHARLES DRAKE, aged 63 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 7th-st., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FLAGLER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, of membraneous croup, ELBERT KIRK, son of Albert and Mary S. Flagler, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 3 7th-av., one door from Flatbush av., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

GROSSMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 30, CHARLES GROSSMAN, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Greenpoint, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

INSKIP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, MARTHA S. INSKIP, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Rev. J. S. Inskip, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Monday, Jan. 16, of diphtheria, EMILY W. LOCKWOOD, aged 29 years, wife of Capt. John Lockwood, and daughter of the late Col. George Middlebrook, of Wilton, Conn.

MOORE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, of chronic diarrhœa, contracted in the army, AUGUSTUS G. MOORE, aged 19 years, son of Thomas H. and Eliza Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 52d-st., 2th house east of 2d av.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, at Castleton, Staten Island, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Corey Taber, Mrs. SARAH FOWLER MARTIN, widow of Edward Martin, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Edward Martin, and of her sons-in-law, Edward J. Mann, Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, Charles Corey Taber, and Dr. Frederick P. Mapp, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mary's Church, Castleton-av., Staten Island, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the 11 A. M. boat from New-York.

MESEROLE.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, after a brief illness, CURTIS P. MESEROLE, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. at 9:10 and 11:20 A. M.; returning leave Tarrytown at 4¾ P. M.

RELYEA.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, PETER RELYEA, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be interred in Greenwood.

TALBOT.—At Northampton, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 30, VIOLETTA T., widow of George W. Talbot, formerly of this city, aged 77 years.

YOUNGBLOOD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 1, in Brooklyn, N. Y., L. MATILDA ADELINE, wife of William Youngblood, and daughter of Thomas C. Pinckney, Esq., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK BY GUIZOT.

CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO., No. 124 Grand st., New-York. WILL PUBLISH, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 4,

MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY, and on the RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, by M. GUIZOT.

1 vol. 12mo. 360 pages, $1 75.

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WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD. By author of My Farm of Edgewood. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.

DR. LANGE'S COMMENTARY. Vol. 1, Matthew, now ready.

THEOLOGICAL AND HOMILETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Prof. J. P. LANGE, D. D. Edited by Rev. Dr. PH. SCHAFF, assisted by leading divines of the various Evangelical Denominations.

MAINE. (Henry S.) ANCIENT LAW; its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $3 50; half calf extra, $5 50.

WOOLSEY. (Pres't, D. D.) INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Designed as an Aid in Teaching, and in Historical Studies. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, extra, $5 50.

NEW WORK BY HON. G. P. MARSH.

MAN AND NATURE; or, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, $6.

THE DEAD AT SALISBURY.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 3, will contain a partial list of the deaths of Union prisoners of war, at the rebel prisons in Salisbury, N. C., during the sixty days ending Dec. 18, 1864, and a complete list of the prisoners who died in the hospitals at Salisbury during the period named above, copied from the hospital books, which were kept under the supervision of one of the *Tribune* correspondents.

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THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN BY WILLIAM SWINTON. PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—William R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, offers Treatise on Nature's Remedials from Plants, which cure the above, and Liver, Kidney, Throat, Nervous, Rheumatic, Seminal, Urinary, and Female Diseases, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diptheria, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Tumors and Mercurial Diseases. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES.

Just received from PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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New styles, large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INVALID'S TRAVELING CHAIRS.

From $30 to $50. Send stamp for circular.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES.
For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

IN PROOF THAT "EPILEPTIC FITS" can be cured, read the article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Feb. 2d.,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and, in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

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CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

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The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas-springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

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PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
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The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—PARTIES DESIRING TO form Oil Companies can find the material very cheap by applying at PEASE & EGGLESTON'S Oil Exchange, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ASSETS	$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

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CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1865.

The undersigned, County Treasurer, offers for sale WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS, to the amount of $200,000, in bonds of $1,000 each—interest and principal payable at the Chemical Bank in the City of New-York; interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October. Said bonds to run from one to six years, and will be sold at par and the accrued interest from the 2d of January, 1865. GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer of Westchester County, N. Y.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,

OFFER FOR SALE OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY, BUCHANAN,
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OCEANIC, HIGHGATE,
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NORTHERN LIGHT, NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN, UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM, CENTRAL,
GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK ... $1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE. STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT. ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT. WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER. WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY. E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,389 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore, William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit, Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis, J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell, Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook, C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston, Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps, R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow, Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot, Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller, Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry, Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson, Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane, James Low,
James Brice, Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS

Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.

JANUARY 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS.

6s OF '81 BONDS.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,

BY HENRY A. HEISER & SON, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

PETROLEUM

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.

40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,

To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.

OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.) at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.,

BUYS AND SELLS

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY,

MEADVILLE, PENN.

The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore. CULVER, PENN & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry L. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the NEW 7-30 LOAN and have the notes always on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1865.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1864		$2,653,337 92
Amount of Premium, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1864	$1,477,193 45	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c	252,617 72	—1,729,811 17
		$4,383,349 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$315,200 00	
Paid on account of deposit for minors, sundry accounts unsettled Dec. 31, 1863, and war contributions	9,494 58	
Paid for redemption of Dividends Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	157,722 17	
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses	48,281 40	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	159,257 38	
Paid for Advertising and Physicians' Fees	20,236 78	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	14,401 28	—724,593 54
		$3,658,755 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$194,549 70	
Invested in United States stocks, cost	1,329,290 63	
(Market value, $1,394,805.)		
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $58,225.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	85,254 94	
(Market value, $96,400.)		
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks	201,870 00	
(Market value, $308,303.)		
Real Estate	149,959 04	
Bonds and mortgages	236,370 00	
Premium notes on existing policies, bearing interest	1,008,801 60	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865	178,718 07	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	63,246 33	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	2,372 68	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	165,624 91	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	136 15	—$3,658,755 55

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies, in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1865. They have directed the payment of the Fifth and final installment of Twenty per cent. on dividends of 1850 to 1860, inclusive, and the redemption in full of those declared in 1861 and 1862.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Dividends on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,905 new policies were issued, insuring $13,147,558.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1865.

Assets, as above		$3,658,755 55
DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:		
Reserved for Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865	$67,241 45	
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	49,500 00	
Reserved for special Deposit for minor children	285 76	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on all existing policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	2,432,955 32	
Dividends declared prior to 1850, uncalled for	13,481 61	
Reserved for:		
Dividends, 1850 to 1860, inclusive, now to be paid	196,271 17	
Dividends, 1861 and 1862, now to be paid	148,837 24	
Dividends, 1863, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	84,644 61	
Dividends, 1864, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	139,217 73	
Dividends, 1865, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	312,647 09	
Special Reserve (surplus not divided)	213,673 57	—$3,658,755 55

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN L. ROGERS,
DAVID DOWS, JOHN MAIRS,
DANIEL S. MILLER, RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON, WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY, ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
HENRY K. BOGERT, WM. A. BOOTH,
THOMAS SMULL.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.

THE EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$400,000
100,000 SHARES	PAR VALUE $4 EACH

OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:

N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:

Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital ... $2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

S. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL, DEALER IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes	477,914 91	—2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$2,064,754 02	
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$1,413,944 87	
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865	760,354 89	— $653,589 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital		107,486 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent		160,000 00
		$375,042 11

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.

Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3¼ per cent. on amount of such notes	837 13
	$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent	373,800 00
Undivided Balance	$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks	1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums	736,613 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc	3,588,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at	26,491 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,938,572 78
The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make	$7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, ALBERT G. LEE, JOSEPH MORRISON, DAN'L W. TELLER, Committee.

JAN. 27, 1865.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe, Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord, John D. Bates,
George Milln, Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson, Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane, Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey, S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron, Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell, David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee, Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon, Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims, B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick, Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden, Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong, Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris, Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich, J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secre'y.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVING resolved, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to change the termination of the fiscal year of the company from the 28th February to the 31st December in each year, in compliance with the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1864, authorizing such change and requiring a statement for each calendar year, the following statement of the condition and affairs of the company, for the ten months ending on the 31st December, 1864, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 29th February, 1864		$61,066 46
Premiums received during the ten months ending 31st December, 1864		283,002 84
Total premiums		$344,069 30
Earned premiums of the ten months	$300,822 98	
Less return premiums	16,824 98	—$283,998 00
Losses, reinsurance, expenses, taxes, &c., less savings, &c		194,674 49
Profits for the ten months		$89,323 51
Assets, Dec. 31, 1864:		
Cash in banks, (of which $18,328 65 is gold,)		$75,308 37
Loans on demand with collateral security		194,500 00
United States Stock, Stocks of States, cities and corporations, and bonds and mortgages		291,074 00
Total		$560,882 37
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest		$102,918 55
Unsettled accounts		2,405 69
Total amount of assets		$666,206 61

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st of March next.

They have also declared a Dividend, free of Government tax, of Twenty per Cent., on the net amount of earned premiums of the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.

The trustees have further resolved that, after reserving over half a million of dollars profits, the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st of March next:—from which date the interest thereon will cease;—the certificates to be surrendered to the company at the time of payment.

The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to	$621,860 00
Additional profits from 1st March, 1864, to 1st January, 1865	89,323 51
Total profits	$711,183 51
Redeemed in cash	101,794 00
Amount remaining with the company	$609,389 51

By order of the board.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Eugene Dutilh,
George Mosle, Richard Irvin,
Edward F. Davison, John S. Williams,
A. Le Moyne, Jr., Alex. M. Lawrence,
E. H. R. Lyman, Fredk. G. Foster,
J. Woodward Haven, George Christ,
John Auchincloss, Richard P. Rundle,
Edward F. Sanderson, Wm. P. Wright,
Francis Cottenet, James Brown,
Alex'r Hamilton, Jr., N. D. Carlile,
George F. Thomas, William Schall,
C. H. Sand, Leopold Huffer,
W. F. Cary, Jr., Wm. S. Wilson,
Cornelius K. Sutton, F. Cousinery,
W. A. Sale, Gustav Schwab,
Edward Haight, George Warren.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 74 BEAVER-ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

OFFICERS.

HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT, ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.

Superintendent ... FRANK W. ALLIN.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.

REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., also an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.

A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.

J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent. payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1. OLIVER CHARLICK, President L. I. R. R. Co.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 26, 1865.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb 1.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 28, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13. R. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,500, ONE-HALF INTEREST in a very profitable business that can be greatly increased; none need apply but those wanting business and having the means, at No. 629 Broadway, second floor, back.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1 REWARD.—LEFT IN ONE OF THE CARS of the Hudson River Railroad, on Tuesday, Jan 31, a roll of BUILDERS' DRAWINGS, mostly old and torn. The above reward will be paid for their return to the Sun Office, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

BOOK LOST—ON THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Bank-book No. 24,066. The finder will please return the same to the Bank.

BANK BOOK LOST—NO. 11,368, ON THE Mariners' Savings Bank, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st. The finder will please return it to the bank.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis .... Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY .... March 1.
WASHINGTON .... WEDNESDAY .... March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEQUENCE of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Niemen*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice.
CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORO CASTLE, R. Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Feb. 15.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK always on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. R. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:
FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.
SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.
TO SUBSTITUTES.
The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:
BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN.
For One Year $200
For Two Years 400
For Three Years 600
PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.
For One Year Man $20
For Two Years' Man 30
For Three Years' Man 50
TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.
Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.
Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:
For One Year $220
For Two Years 430
For Three Years 650
No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.
QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.
Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKING OFFICE.
L. BROWN & CO.,
NO. 2 PARK-PLACE,
Under Broadway Bank.
Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway. Room No. 16.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,
Are prepared to
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES
To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
The best of reference given.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—PERSONS residing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, Brooklyn, Kings Co., can be furnished with SUBSTITUTES, on short notice and reasonable terms, by applying at No. 46 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs. References can be given to hundreds of persons whom we have furnished. Remember the office is up stairs.

$250 HAND-MONEY PAID RUNNERS for Volunteers for U. S. Navy, and the highest bounty to the recruit, at No. 172 Chatham-st., old Shipping Office, up stairs.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.
The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.
Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.
As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.
Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.
It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.
By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.
No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.
Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist is this work.
In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.
This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.
It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.
Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:
I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.
II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.
III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.
In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.
As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.
This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.
The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:
Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.
Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.
Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL E. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.
Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.
Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAN. 1, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Stricture; its nature, situation, and immediate cure by the Uthratome, with three cases. Is Cauterization proper? Will it produce Stricture? Stricture of the Uterus, Piles, Fissure, Fistula—their sympathetic symptoms; being a lecture delivered to his private surgical class; by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*; 50 pages. Inclose 10 cents to the Publisher.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A WIFE.—A GOOD-LOOKING, MIDdle-aged man, of wealth and good morals, and is all right, wishes to correspond with a young lady who possesses the same, with a view to matrimony. Address N. L. OCNIL, Springfield, Mass.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—SPECIAL MEETING FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance requires the attendance of every member of Union League Council No. 4, at usual place. By order of the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THURSDAY,
THIRD TIME HERE,
Mr. Falconer's very successful comedy,
MEN OF THE DAY.
FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." MONDAY—"The Irish Heiress." In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, (first time in three years,) Boucicault's popular comedy, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city,
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, OF NEW-YORK.
The annual grand fancy dress ball of this society will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 16. Preparations on the largest scale are already going on, in order to render this ball the eclat of the season. Tickets, admitting one gentleman and one lady, $5, which can be only obtained of the members of the society, by way of introduction. Extra ladies' tickets, $2 each. The private boxes may now be secured by applying to the committee, at the hall of the Liederkrans Society, Nos. 31 and 33 4th-st., new number.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, at Dodworth's Hall, THIS EVENING. As several of the most distinguished artists in the city have been engaged upon this occasion, it promises to be one of the finest of the season.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The intermediate examination of the classes in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, commencing at the same hour daily, according to the following scheme:
MONDAY—Seniors in Latin, Juniors in History, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Ancient Geography.
TUESDAY—Seniors in Physics and Chemistry, Juniors in Greek and Logic, Sophomores in Geometry and Latin, Freshmen in Grecian History and Roman Antiquities.
WEDNESDAY—Seniors in Political Economy and History, Juniors in Logic and Mathematics, Sophomores in Greek, Freshmen in Latin and Algebra.
THURSDAY—Seniors in Greek and Calculus, Juniors in Latin, Sophomores in Ancient Geography and Rhetoric, Freshmen in Greek.
FRIDAY—Seniors in Natural Theology, Juniors in Mathematics and Greek, Sophomores in Latin and Geometry, Freshmen in Rhetoric and Declamation.
SATURDAY—Seniors in Psychology, Juniors in Physics, Sophomores in Roman History and Grecian Antiquities, Freshmen in Algebra and Latin.
The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching, wishes a position as visiting governess, or would give private lessons in French; the lady teaches the sciences, history, literature, &c., on the newest Parisian system, having also the advantage of knowing several European languages. Address S. J., No. 90 East 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH ENGLISH education, desires a situation as governess or companion; will go to Europe or California; also, as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a ready letter-writer and fine reader; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY RESIDING IN WILLIAMSBURG will take a few pupils to instruct two or three hours daily at her residence; a good opportunity for those whose children are too delicate to attend school. Address M. A., Williamsburg Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to instruct in all the English branches, is desirous of a situation as governess in a family, in or out of the city. For references and particulars, address WM. POOLE, No. 26 South-st.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in a school or family; best of references given. Address L. M. S., No. 173 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WISHES TO appropriate a certain time every day in giving German, French and music lessons in an American family, in compensation for a home. Address V., Box No. 56 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and thorough in the English, German, French and music, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss BALZAC, Station D.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK,
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE. TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MORNING AT 11.
PUNCH AND JUDY,
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
EXHIBIT TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented EVERY NIGHT,
with ITS SPLENDID CAST
and SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

ARION SOCIETY.
The Annual
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
Will come off at the Academy of Music, February 9, 1865.
WIT, HUMOR, FUN!
Tickets at $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, (extra ladies' tickets $2,) to be had from all the members of the Society.
Boxes will be sold only by A. Strathmann, No. 17 Broad-st., and H. Nielsen, (Graham, Dorsett & Co.,) No. 176 Centre-st.
THE COMMITTEE:
J. DINGLESTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
W. EDLER, No. 749 Broadway.
E. FIEDLER, No. 50 Cliff-st.
P. FUCHS, No. 56 Reade-st.
F. KAMM, No. 184 Front-st.
EDW. SCHUBERTH, No 98 Spring-st.
H. STEINWAY, Sr. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
F. WAIBEL, No. 24 William-st.
JOS. WEHOLE, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

DODWORTH'S HALL, (BROADWAY, OPPOSITE 11th-st.)
NOTICE.—In consequence of the large attendance of the first soiree, it has been found necessary to remove from Steinway's Rooms to Dodworth's Hall.
The SECOND SOIREE of CHAMBER MUSIC of Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

HOTELS.

ONE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, THIRD story front, and same on fourth story, rear, vacant on Monday. Price for man and wife, from $25 to $75 per week. Accommodation for single gentlemen from $12 to $20 per week. Transient board, $3 per day. Table d'hote dine at 6. ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-av. and 24th-st.

TONTINE HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Howard-st., now open. New beds, new furniture and newly fitted up throughout. Rooms by the day or week.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8,
will be presented Donizetti's grand masterwork
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its new and splendid scenery, new costumes and properties, two hundred auxiliaries, and the following incomparable cast:
ZAIDA, the African .... CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal .... MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, the Poet .... BELLINI
GIOVANE, Grand Inquisitor .... SUSINI
ABAIALDO, an Arab Chief .... LORINI
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
By MLLE. ERNESTINE AND MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR .... MR. CARL BERGMANN
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of
POLIUTO.
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
SUBSCRIPTION
for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN .... BEGINS 7½.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE HIGHLY
BRILLIANT
engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Fourth Representation this Season of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY
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YANKEE COURTSHIP.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... LANTY.
With the songs of "Kattie Mooney" and "Fairy Boy," and a jig, with Mrs. Williams,
"The Connaughtman's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS ... as ... KATE KEARNEY
and OUR JEMMY, with a Yankee song and a reel,
"The Arkansas Traveler."
Both pieces cast to the strength of the company and produced with all their original splendor and completeness. Friday, Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, when in addition to other attractions, will be produced, by request,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the distinguished artiste
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT, who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled the
MESALLIANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF
JOHN E. OWENS .... as .... PAUL PRY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
GENERAL DELIGHT.
Throngs rush to enjoy this brilliant effort, which is proclaimed a new revelation of genius—a companion triumph to old "Solon Shingle's." Its success has already exceeded that of any previous personation of the character in New-York. The manager confidently anticipates for it a career unequaled in splendor even by
LISTON'S ORIGINAL TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN.
OWENS .... as .... PAUL PRY.
The theatre is crowded within fifteen minutes after the opening of the doors. Verbum Sap.
Secure seats in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES
A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK,
CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,
Comprising altogether,
HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING
BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF
SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.
FRIDAY EVENING. DODWORTH'S HALL.
An entirely new performance for the works of
MACAULEY, THACKERAY, DICKENS,
with a variety of
MISCELLANEOUS POETRY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AN EMINENT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC will instruct on piano, guitar, and in singing, in exchange for instructions in the common branches of education, to two young ladies. Address HOWARD, No. 513 Broadway, care W. Hall.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.
Rev. A. A. WILLETS will deliver the opening lecture of the supplementary course THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Domestic Happiness."
Hon. R. BUSTEED will lecture at the same place THURSDAY EVENING, 9th inst.

THE GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON!
Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK will lecture upon the thrilling subject of *his own case of thirteen years imprisonment in Kentucky on the charge of slave abduction* at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—A paper will be read before the society on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, by FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, Superintendent of the State census of 1855, viz.: "A Historical Sketch of the State Census in New-York and a Statement of the Plan of the Census to be taken in this State during the present year."
W. C. H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL DELIVER the second lecture in the course, for the Union Bazaar Association, in aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the night of the lecture.

MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA.—THIS celebrated humorous Lecture will be delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. Tickets 50 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—RIGBY PARBURY, otherwise called FRANCIS HOWARD is requested to communicate with his friends in England, who wish to see or hear from him, in consequence of the death of his mother.

THE QUOTA OF THE STATE.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature on the Subject of the Draft—Patriotic Address to the People of the State.

The Assembly, on Monday evening, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1865.

On motion of Mr. REED:

Whereas, Information is abroad that the official quotas of this State, under the present call of the President for 300,000 men, as published on or about the 7th day of January inst., has been increased from 42,000 to 62,000 men, which increase is apparently without explanation;

And whereas, the people of this State are as loyal and devoted to the national cause as at any period, but are surprised and sensibly affected by this change, which to them is inexplicable and unsatisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That if not incompatible with the public interest, His Excellency the Governor is respectfully requested to communicate to this House all information he may have respecting the increased quotas of this State, the reason or basis of the same, and his action in connection or in reference thereto.

By order. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

In response, Gov. FENTON this morning sent in the following

MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Assembly:

In compliance with the request contained in the foregoing resolutions, I have the honor to submit the following:

In view of the importance of the subject, I deem it due to the representatives of the people of the State that a full history of the action taken in reference to the quotas, and the mode of filling them be given.

Upon the first assignment of quotas, under the present call, by the Provost-Marshal-General, it appeared to me that there must be great inequality as between the districts, in the number of men they should furnish for the service, and this soon became a source of general complaint and dissatisfaction among those districts which had heretofore furnished most largely of one-year men. While, at that time, I do not suppose the quota of the State, (46,000) was more than its just proportion of the 300,000 called for, still with the conviction that the quota, as assigned to the different districts, was unequal in its practical operations, I sent Lieut.-Col. J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. G., on the 10th day of January, to Washington, in reference to means of filling the quota, and on the 12th inst. sent my aid, Col. GEO. W. PALMER, to confer with the authorities at the War Department, giving them fully my views upon the subject and directing him to communicate them to the Provost-Marshal General and the Secretary of War. Col. PALMER reached Washington on the 13th inst., and obtained an interview with the Provost-Marshal General and Assistant Secretary of War,—the Secretary himself being absent from the city,—after which he submitted the following communication in writing, with the understanding that the matter should be submitted to the Secretary of War on his return, viz.:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I am directed by the Governor of the State of New-York to represent to you the difficulties under which many of the districts in that State labor in the assignment of quotas under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, and to ask that some mode be adopted which will tend to relieve them from their heavy burden and distribute the number of men to be raised more equally between the several districts. In filling the quota under July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, made under the new law, requiring the term of enlistment as well as the number of men furnished, to be taken into account, the effect of a longer or shorter term of service was not regarded in many districts, through ignorance of the operation of the law, from an apprehension that no more men would be needed—a view which was encouraged in various ways—and from a strong desire to avoid conscription, which required immediate action, with the necessity of enlisting without regard to the terms of service. The result is that many districts furnished almost exclusively one-year men.

These were generally inland and rural districts, whose location precluded them from obtaining recruits from a class of transient men and foreigners, and compelled them to send their own sturdy yeomanry into the field, paying large bounties, as an inducement, and thus getting the very best class of soldiers. Other districts, having greater facilities for furnishing men, with less effort, enlisted three years' men.

The assignment of quotas, under the present call, though made according to law, throws the burden of raising all the men upon the districts which have enlisted the one year's men, and which are entitled to the credit of doing everything they could to fill the quota, and actually furnished a superior class of soldiers. It is worthy of consideration, also, that if the credits, on account of which the late call was made, could have been allowed before, instead of after the call of 500,000 men, and the quota sufficient to raise the required number of men been then assigned to the various districts, the relative disparity in the number of men to be raised would not have existed. The quota would have increased in proportion to the number of men, and not in proportion to the years of service. It is easier to procure one three years' man than three one year men, and especially when they have to be taken from the bone and sinew of those districts whose honest laboring classes are already sadly depleted, and it is difficult to carry on the labor of the country by reason of it, and it would seem eminently proper to adopt some plan, if possible, which would at once relieve this difficulty and do no injustice to any locality, nor yet violate the laws of the land.

It is confidently believed that if under the last call for 300,000 men the term of enlistment should be regarded, as the basis upon which the quotas might be filled, and men enlisted for two and three years be allowed to credit as two and three one-year men, this burden will soon equalize itself, and if the acquired number of men should not be attained under this call, repeated calls might be made until the army should be sufficiently supplied with men.

I am satisfied, if this plan can be adopted, that the people of those districts which now have such large quotas to fill, would go earnestly and cheerfully to work to procure good men for long terms of service, feeling that they had a chance to place themselves upon an approximate equal footing with other districts which had already furnished three years' men; but if, on the contrary, it shall be decided that these districts must furnish now the full number of men called for, I greatly fear that the people will settle down into a state of despondency, and, thinking that their burden is greater than they can bear, do little or nothing toward raising the requisite men for the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. W. PALMER, Colonel and A. D. C.

The case being thus presented to the War Department, I awaited the return and decision of the Secretary of War until the 20th instant, when Col. STONEHOUSE handed me the following telegram from Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

To Col. J. B. Stonehouse:

The revised quotas will be sent in a day or two (2) The quota of New-York will be increased by the revision, and will probably be a little over sixty thousand (60,000.)

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

This large increase of the quota of the State from 46,000 to 61,000 was surprising to me, and I took the first train on the morning of the 21st for Washington, to do what was in my power toward correcting our quota, and, if possible, prevail upon the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General to adopt my proposition as to the mode of filling the quotas. I at once obtained an interview on my arrival at Washington with them, and urged the adoption of making one year's service as the basis of credit in filling this call, thus giving an opportunity to speedily equalize the number of men to be raised between the several States, districts and subdistricts in the country. I called their attention to the above written statement left in the matter by Col. PALMER, and indorsed the following upon it, viz.:

I respectfully tender the suggestions of Col. PALMER and ask early consideration and reply. The views therein submitted are still of force, and I can only add that it is my earnest desire they may receive the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General and the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) R. E. FENTON.
JAN. 22, 1865.

I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the interview or the arguments used orally at this time in favor of the proposition, but merely state that I endeavored to impress upon their minds the injustice toward a large portion of the people of the State which would result from the enforcement of the system of filling the quotas then adopted at the department, and the importance of so changing it as to make all acknowledge that there was a disposition at the department to divide the burdens to be borne as equally as possible.

In reference to the matter of the great increase of the quota of the State, while I was not prepared, nor had I the time to go through their entire figure to prove their incorrectness, yet in my interview with the Provost Marshal General and Secretary of War, I presented substantially the following statistics and views for their consideration therewith.

The quota of New-York under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, was 81,993. On this basis the State would have to furnish on a call for 300,000 men, 49,195. Under the call of July 18 1864, the number assigned to this State as its quota of 500 000 was 89,318. A call for 300,000, on this basis, would make the quota for the State 53,900. The State, at the date of the present call, had a surplus of 6,750 men over all former calls, which should go to reduce its quota under the present call.

Assuming that the State of New-York had furnished comparatively as many three-year men as the other States, it will be seen that the quota under this call, as originally assigned, is nearly correct. For instance, take the quota on the basis of July 18, 1864, of 53,900, and deduct the surplus, 6,750, it would leave the quota 47,150. The quota, as at first assigned under the last call, was 46,821, making the difference only 329.

I stated it was difficult to see how such great changes as had been made in the quota of New-York could be rendered necessary by the alterations in the enrollments, and the additions of credits since the promulgation of the first assignment of the quota.

I also referred to the large increase of the quotas in the City of New-York, which seemed to me extraordinary. In general terms, as near as I now can recollect, the explanation for these great changes in the quotas, as given by Gen. FRY, were:

That there had been credits given to a considerable extent to some States and localities that belonged to others, and which had been corrected since the first assignment.

That owing to the neglect of mustering officers to make their reports of musters promptly, and from other causes, large numbers of credits of men enlisted prior to the last call had been reported from some State and localities, and credits for them had been given.

That many of the States and localities had corrected and reduced their enrollments largely; some to a greater extent than others, which, when taken into consideration, materially changed the quotas.

That by reason of some or of all these causes the differences and changes complained of as between States and localities in the first and second assignment of quotas were perfectly explained, and that the quotas, as now assigned, were just and right, as near as he could make them.

I understood at that time that the question of assignment of quotas, as between the several States, under the present call, would not be again opened.

I returned to Albany on the morning of the 24th. I sent the following telegram to the Provost-Marshal-General:

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1865.

Jas. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

Upon my return I met with additional reasons in favor of my proposition. I hope yourself and Secretary of War will conclude to adopt them.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

To which on the same day I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1865.

Governor Fenton:

When you receive the apportionment of quotas to districts, and understand the manner in which they are to be sub-divided among towns, I think you will find that there is not much to object to in the arrangement. Please, however, submit at your earliest convenience, the additional reasons in favor of your proposition, to which you refer in your dispatch of to-day, that I may lay it promptly before the Secretary.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

On the morning of the 25th, I forwarded by mail to the Provost Marshal-General the following reply:

"STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, "ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1865.

"GENERAL—What I meant to have you understand by my dispatch of yesterday, in stating that there were 'additional reasons in favor of my proposition,' was simply that the pressure of public sentiment is becoming more intense in favor of the adoption of the system which I proposed.

In view of all the circumstances and the manifest equity of proposition to take one year's service as the basis of credit in filling the present quota, thus giving those districts which have heretofore furnished one-year men, the same chance which others have had to furnish years of service; I am convinced, as a matter of policy alone, that this plan should be adopted, as it would secure the hearty coöperation of the people in raising men for the service, and produce that moral effect upon the soldiers which is important to the effective condition of an army, and which can be but obtained by a healthy home feeling. If in adopting this policy the requisite number of men should not be obtained, another call might be made for the deficiency, which, under the operation of this system, would be distributed among all the districts in the country, and thus render the burden more equal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

To Brig.-Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

On the 26th January a delegation of honorable gentlemen from the Senate and Assembly indicated to me their willingness to visit Washington and urge again upon the authorities the adoption of the proposition already submitted by me, and, after full consultation, they left the next day for that city. On the day following (28th) I again sent Col. STONEHOUSE with full instructions and figures, as to quotas, to confer with this committee and present anew to the department: and on the 30th I sent him further instructions in writing, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1865.

Col. J. B. Stonehouse, A. A. G., State of New-York:

COLONEL: In addition to the instructions given in reference to your communications with the authorities at the War Department, as to the correction of the quota of this State, and the mode of filling it, you are further directed, if my former proposition is not accepted, to urge that the time for raising the men to fill the quota in those districts which furnished one year men, be extended till the term for which these men enlisted expires; and that the privilege of correcting the enrollment be continued until the very latest practicable time before the draft and the final quota be made up from this corrected enrollment.

And further, you are directed to urge, in any event that the time for the execution of the draft be postponed. It may not be important, however, to insist upon this if my proposition in regard to the mode of filling the quota be accepted.

Very truly,
(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

This comprises the action taken in relation to the subject matter of the foregoing resolutions, and I can only add that whatever may be the final decision upon the questions thus presented,—while, if adverse, we cannot but feel the inequality and hardship,—yet the best interests of the country and the high sense of duty to the cause in which we are engaged demand that we submit with becoming cheerfulness to what we have been unable to change, and put forth every possible effort to fill the quota assigned to the State in the manner prescribed.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

THE PENDING DRAFT.

Address of Gov. Fenton to the People of the State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the People of the State of New-York:

A call has been made by the General Government upon this State for an assigned quota of troops, in addition to those previously furnished, to recruit the ranks of the Federal armies. As the circumstances attendant upon this demand have been such as to excite much popular feeling, I deem it proper to address you officially upon the subject.

It is not to be disguised that the manner in which the quota of this State has been assigned and distributed, is too well calculated to justify unfavorable criticism. Nor have I hesitated, by every means at my command, to impress this truth upon the authorities at Washington. The character of my efforts in this direction, and the spirit in which they have been met, need only be briefly alluded to at this time, as a full exposition of them will be embraced in my answer to Legislative resolutions of inquiry upon the subject. I have endeavored—faithfully and earnestly, I may claim—to harmonize a jealous and watchful regard for the interests of this State with the highest suggestions of patriotic impulse, keeping constantly in view the fact that the loyal masses, while eager that their rights shall be maintained, have no desire to be relieved from any sacrifices they may justly be called upon to make for the common weal.

After a careful consideration of the question, it seemed to me evident that the basis upon which the new quota was to be filled, as made up at Washington, was erroneous, in as much as those districts which had furnished one year men, under the former call, would be called upon practically to furnish all the men under the present call.

I took early occasion to bring these views to the attention of the War Department, by dispatching one of my military aids to Washington, and by correspondence, without, however, succeeding in obtaining prompt and definite action upon the propositions thus presented. While the discussion upon this point was pending, the subject was still further complicated, and the difficulties increased, through what is termed, by the Provost-Marshal General, a revision of enrollments and credits. By this revision, an addition of 15,255 is made to the quota previously announced. In reference to this changed state of the case, I have taken such measures, by a personal visit to Washington and by the representations of a committee of eminent members of the Legislature, as are calculated to lead to an adjustment upon a basis satisfactory to every patriotic mind. I am not without hopes that a desirable result will be attained. Upon a thorough review of the premises, it seemed conclusive to me that the basis upon which the quotas, as assigned at Washington, was to be filled, was erroneous, inasmuch as it practically required those localities which had filled their former quota with one year men, to furnish all the men to fill the present call.

Meanwhile, it becomes my duty to urge upon you, the People of the State, the importance of such conduct, in this exigency, as is in conformity with the dignity and virtue of true loyal sentiment. Especially injudicious and injurious is that temper which assumes intentional injustice on the part of the Federal Government, and proceeds to the conclusion that the State is necessarily in an attitude of hostility to the demands of the Federal authorities. At a time when the subject-matter in dispute is unsettled, and the definite determination remains to be announced, all discussion calculated to embitter feeling should be avoided. Let us patiently and manfully await this decision—resolved, whatever may transpire, that nothing shall be done to hazard the fortunes of our sacred cause, or diminish the patriotism of the Commonwealth. Let us, at the outset, declare that everything honor commands us to do, shall be cheerfully and promptly done. Let us subordinate every other consideration to the one controlling ambition, to pursue such a course as shall give most vigor and efficiency to the arms of the Republic, enlisted in behalf of liberty, order and Union. The cause which demands our support is sacred, and appeals to the best interests of our humanity. As New-York has been heretofore, under every discouragement and adversity, so she will continue to be in the future, foremost among the States in every effort for national preservation. The armies in the field, depleted by the drains of excessive warfare, must be replenished. The places of the noble brave who have fallen must be supplied in the steadily advancing columns. Now, when rebellion totters to its fall—when every day sheds the lustre of new achievements upon our battle-crimsoned ensign—no measures on our part must be withheld which will hasten the auspicious conclusion of strife, and the reëstablishment of national authority over all disputed territory. It is possible for us to answer the requisition made upon us without resort to conscription. To this accomplishment, pride and patriotism alike impel us. Let the press throughout the State—recognized exponent of popular opinion—give emphasis to the will of the loyal masses. Let local boards of officers pursue such policy as will surely and most speedily stimulate the spirit of volunteering in the several districts. Let capitalists and men in lucrative pursuits exhibit, in their readiness to make contributions for the grand object in view, the same spirit which has so uniformly animated them in the past. Let every loyal citizen, in whatever sphere, resolve to do the utmost to make the example of New-York at this time a conspicuous object of emulation by her sister States. Thus we shall animate, with new fervor and brighter zeal, the hearts of our brave soldiers, who will send us echo to the shouts of victory from Atlanta, and Wilmington and Savannah, in triumphant rejoicings over prostrate rebellion. Thus we shall perform our full share of the duties and achievements of this crisis, and write upon the pages of our country's history a record to which our children and children's children may point with pride and veneration.

R. E. FENTON.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

THE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjournment of the Examination.

The State Senate Committee continued its investigation into alleged abuses in the City Inspector's Department yesterday morning.

The first witness examined was

Bernard Neis, who testified that he was a barber at No. 53 Carmine-street, in the Eighth Ward; through the aid of Ex-Alderman McCool, he received an appointment in the City Inspector's Department, as special inspector of the Eighth Ward; he continued his business while he was an inspector; his duties did not require him to be away from his business more than two or three hours a day; he was appointed about the 1st of November, 1864, and dismissed on the 1st of January, 1865; he received two dollars a day as special inspector; the witness said a man could attend to the duties of a special inspector in one day each week; he attended to his duties while he held the position.

Thomas N. Carr was recalled.—Witness was shown thirteen pay-rolls from July 4 to Dec. 19, 1863; the pay-rolls purported to have been sworn to by witness before a Notary Public; Mr. Carr said he never swore to those pay-rolls, and that he never made an official oath while in the City Inspector's Department; he first discovered that his name was attached to the affidavits in February last, in the Comptroller's office, while examining into the workings of the City Inspector's Department; he was asked to made affidavit to the pay-rolls by Mr. Webster, a clerk in the department; witness refused, when they were taken away.

Cross-examined.—Witness refused to make oath to the pay-rolls, because there were inaccuracies in the accounts, and he wished to bring the affair of the department before the public; in all cases it is necessary to have affidavits appended to requisitions to secure their payment; the pay-rolls were always presented to witness at times when he did not have time to examine them; he did not know that his signature to the pay-rolls would secure their payment; he did not know what would be done with the papers, but he hoped they would be rejected as informal; the pay-rolls were presented to witness, accompanied by the affidavits of Street Inspectors, certifying to their correctness; Mr. Boole's signature was not on the requisitions when they were signed by witness; he observed the same rule with regard to the pay-rolls for clerical force; he knew there were innumerable officers in his department who never did any work.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Carr was asked if there was anything to prevent his resigning; he said he retained his position under Mr. Boole partly from a sense of duty to the public, and partly owing to his poverty.

Mr. Graham—Then you were like the poor apothecary in the play—your poverty, not your will, consented?

Witness—Would you like to have the quotation extended? I believe it says something about lawyers. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—I think it is hardly worth while.

Witness—Have you any more questions to ask, Mr. Graham?

Mr. Graham—No.

Witness—I am sorry, as there are some other questions I should like to answer. [Laughter.]

Gilbert Merritt testified that in September, 1863, he was appointed a Special Inspector in the City Inspector's Department; witness walked around the streets of the Sixteenth Ward, looking after the bell-boys; [laughter;] after the removal of Mr. Carr, he made weekly reports of the condition of the streets, at the City Inspector's office; he was appointed at the request of Street Inspector Cornell.

John V. W. Doty testified that he was an attorney, and that three years since he held the office of Inspector of Wharves and Docks; he never held office under Mr. Boole.

Bernard Kernan testified that he kept a liquor-store, and that for three or four months he was a special inspector in the Eighth Ward; his testimony was unimportant.

Senator Munger said he was informed that the main witnesses of Judge Whiting could not be present to be examined yesterday, as they were absent through illness. It had been the intention of the committee as early as Monday to adjourn for two weeks from to-day, if such an arrangement would be agreeable to counsel.

Mr. Graham said he was retained in a capital case which was set down for two weeks from yesterday. It was possible the testimony might not begin for several days, as there was a panel of two thousand witnesses called.

The Chairman said that if Mr. Graham was engaged at that time the committee could take up some other department.

Mr. Graham asked the privilege of putting Mr. Chambers upon the stand, to testify as to the fact of swearing Mr. Carr to certain affidavits connected with the pay-rolls. Mr. Boole would otherwise rest under a very serious imputation on that branch of the evidence. Many persons would read in the papers that Mr. Carr did not swear to the affidavits, who would not read the contradiction two weeks hence.

Judge Whiting objected. He said there was not a person in the community who won't say Chambers will contradict it.

Mr. Graham—There is no one who won't say he ought to contradict it.

The Chairman said that, to save time, the committee would go on with such other witnesses as might be produced by Mr. Graham.

William R. W. Chambers testified that he was first clerk in the City Inspector's Department; he is also a Commissioner of Deeds; he has known Thomas N. Carr since the latter became connected with the department.

Witness was shown the pay-rolls, with Mr. Carr's affidavit attached.

Mr. Chambers said he swore Carr to the truth of the affidavits the same as other persons; witness supposed that a person who swore falsely to affidavits would be guilty of perjury; the affidavits are sent to the Comptroller's office with the pay rolls; the City Inspector draws his requisition on the Comptroller; witness never put his name as Notary Public to an affidavit unless Carr first swore to it.

John H. Brady testified he had been an Alderman and Councilman; he is now Deputy Superintendent of the Sanitary Bureau of the City Inspector's Department; the witness said that he knew Mr. Winants, and said the latter had told him in 1863 that eight cents a load was not enough for freighting away the ashes from the city.

Samuel G. Webster testified that he had been a Councilman; he is a Notary Public, and has administered the oath to Mr. Carr, when the latter signed requisitions on the Comptroller; he had no doubt he administered the oath to Mr. Carr.

Charles E. Leow testified that he was a Notary Public; he is employed in the Comptroller's office; he administered an oath to Mr. Carr when the latter signed a requisition on the Comptroller.

Thomas H. Wainwright testified that he was connected with the City Inspector's Department; the witness was examined in relation to the cost of cleaning the streets. He said that in 1859 the amount paid for removing ashes and dirt from the city was $218,392 25; in 1864, it cost $566,892 17; witness assisted in making up the City Inspector's report for 1864; the total cost of the department that year was $812,003; the number of day's work performed in 1864 was nearly double that of 1859; witness said that Mr. Carr did not perform any labor in the office, either under Mr. Delevan or Mr. Boole; his time was occupied in writing communications; the witness gave some statistics in relation to the amount of dirt removed at the present time; on coming into office, Mr. Boole told the street inspectors and health wardens that he intended to keep the streets clean, and he wanted their coöperation; in his opinion, the streets could not be cleaned by contract for less than $900,000; witness had never noticed that in some instances there were more bell-ringers than ash-carts; there is no ordinance providing for the appointment of special inspectors; there are about one hundred and ninety special inspectors; witness said the streets were cleaned last year for $800,000 because the city can do its work cheaper than it could be done by contract; the expenses of the department have not been reduced fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a month since the filing of Hecker's bill; there has been a decrease, but he could not say how much; witness said that he did not know that men were employed in the City Inspector's Department, who did no work.

The committee then adjourned until two weeks from to-day.

The Chairman said he would suggest that the counsel should prepare their matters in the interim, just as they would in a regular law case. They ought to see their witnesses and digest their evidence. The committee had been more indulgent thus far in the examination than they would expect to be at future sessions, when they expect to expedite matters. The committee, however, did not complain, as they had accomplished as much as they had expected to when they began.

The investigation will be resumed on the 16th inst.

The State Tax on the Capitals of Banks and Insurance Companies.

THE AMOUNTS LEVIED TO BE RETURNED—THREE MILLIONS TO BE ADDED TO THIS YEAR'S TAX LEVY.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth against the Tax Commissioners of New-York, will have a most important bearing on the financial condition of the city. It will be remembered that on the 25th of February, 1862, an act was passed by Congress exempting United States Bonds from taxation, and, availing themselves of the provisions of this law, the city banks and insurance companies refused to pay the demands of the Tax Commissioners for the assessment on such portion of their capital as was invested in these securities. The banks that refused payment of the taxes imposed were the Atlantic, Bank of Commerce, National, American Exchange, Continental, Hanover, Shoe and Leather, Importers' and Traders', Irving, Mechanics', Mechanics' Banking Association, Mercantile, Ocean, Tradesmen's and Union, the total amount of taxes due from these banks being $256,355 86. In the meantime, the Board of Supervisors applied to the Legislature for an act specially empowering them to levy a tax on the capital of Banks and Insurance Companies, and a bill to that effect having been passed by the Legislature, a number of the Banks and Insurance Companies came forward and paid the Tax Commissioner's demands. Twenty Banks however, and fifteen Insurance Companies persisted in refusing payment, and carried their cases to the Court of Appeals.

The following banks paid the taxes imposed after the passage of the bill by the Legislature: Bull's Head, Dry Dock, Bank of New-York, Leather Manufacturers, Corn Exchange, East River, Greenwich, Pacific, St. Nicholas, Broadway, North River, City, Butcher's and Drover's. While the case was yet pending in the Court of Appeals, on the 16th of January, 1864, warrants for the collection of the taxes due by the delinquent banks were made out and placed in the hands of City Marshal D. S. HOLDEN, accompanied by Mr. HONE, Deputy Receiver of Taxes. Mr. HOLDEN proceeded to the Bank of Commerce, selecting this as one of the largest debtors, and helped himself from the bank's coffers to the sum of $186,588 36. The Marshal then proceeded to the banks ennumerated below, and collected the amounts placed opposite their names:

	Taxes.	Interest.
Commerce	$179,509 48	$6 078 88
American Exchange	93,774 02	3,175 58
Mechanics'	33 617 01	1,138 40
Atlantic	8,140 00	275 64
Hanover	20,540 00	689 14
National	28,702 65	971 98
Importers' & Traders'	16 455 00	913 22
Fulton	13,931 06	480 90
Chemical	17,247 50	595 40
Merchants'	52,141 78	1,799 04
Park	40,696 68	1,404 86
Manhattan	38 578 96	1,331 74
Tradesmen's	16,280 00	561 98
Shoe and Leather	28,472 64	932 88
America	57,572 99	2,025 28
Nassau	16,723 99	588 30
Continental	35,204 66	1,228 46
Chatham	9,065 92	318 82
Commonwealth	11,434 66	402 28
Grocers'	5,494 50	195 12
Irving	9,299 95	330 22
Ocean	17,257 12	612 72
Merchants' Exchange	23,854 31	846 96
Republic	37 098 05	1,329 44
Union	27,661 14	931 24
Phœnix	33,068 75	1 18[illegible] 06
State of New-York	36,510 50	1,308 42
Metropolitan	74,744 93	2,678 56
Seventh Ward	9,717 12	348 20
Mechanic's Bank'g Ass'n.	10,744 61	385 06
North America	18,106 40	648 84
Mercantile	20,828 48	746 36
Market	18,823 75	680 76
Citizens'	6,847 95	247 66
Peoples'	7,091 56	256 48
New-York Exchange	3,027 99	109 52
New-York County	4,378 41	158 34
Manufact. & Merchants'	10 175 00	307 96
Oriental	4,993 89	130 60
Mechanics' & Traders'	11,577 25	418 66

The taxes due from the following insurance companies—about $60,000 in all—were also collected by the City Marshal:

American Exchange, Germania, Adriatic, Commerce, Lamar, Standard, Arctic, Hanover, Empire City, Washington, Security, Guardian, Importers' and Traders', New World.

The other city banks and insurance companies had in the meantime settled the Tax Commissioner's claims against them, some of them doing so under protest, and shortly afterward the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in favor of the Tax Commissioners. Last year no forcible levies were made, the banks and insurance companies paying up promptly, but many of them handing in protests at the same time. The whole amount of taxes thus collected during 1863-64 was about $2,500,000. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the decision of the State courts are set aside. The consequence is that the city will have to return all amounts assessed on United States bonds, whether belonging to banks, insurance companies or individuals. In the case of the banks and insurance companies, interest will no doubt be demanded and those on whom forcible levies were made, will probably bring in heavy bills of costs. It is estimated that the city will have to return something like $3,000,000, and the amount must be added to the tax levy for the present year.

Board of Education.

The board met in their hall last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair, and a quorum present. Among the communications that were received and referred was one from Mr. WILLIAM B. HUTCHINGS, proposing to teach his system of Arithmetic in the public schools. A resolution recommending that Colored Grammar School No. 6, of the Twentieth Ward, be recognized by the board as consisting of two departments, namely, grammar and primary, was referred to a committee. An appropriation of $10,988 for furniture in the Sixteenth Ward Grammar School, in West Twentieth-street, was made, and a vote was passed increasing by 25 per cent. the salaries of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent, and HENRY KIDDLE, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction; after which action the board voted to make a requisition upon the Comptroller for $300,000 for the payment of current expenses. Mr. WILLIAM D. BOGERT was elected as an additional Assistant Clerk to the board, with a salary of $1,200 annually, and Mr. JOHN DUNHAM was chosen engineer.

The Trustees of Schools in the Ninth Ward—the only Trustees in the city who have complied with the provisions of law in respect of reports—presented their statement for 1864, and this was received and ordered on file. We extract the following items from their schedule of expenditures:

For salaries of teachers and janitors of three grammar and four primary schools		$66,671 17
For repairs, ordinary		976 86
For repairs, extraordinary		968 46
For furniture		171 44
For supplies		32 37
For tuning pianos		32 38
For cleaning		750 50
For printing		120 00
For Manhattan Gas-Light Company		125 00
Paid regular teachers		62,411 25
Paid Music teachers	$ 80 00	
Paid teachers of French	445 02	
Paid for teachers of drawing	450 00—	975 02
Paid janitors		3,285 00

The Finance Committee submitted a resolution, which was adopted, making appropriations for school purposes for the current year, as follows:

For overdraft on the City Chamberlain in 1864	$86,533 77
For payments on special appropriations	60,000 00
For payments on piano appropriations	2,000 00
For salaries of teachers in Ward Schools	170,000 00
For salaries of janitors in Ward Schools	5,000 00
For support of the Free Academy	6,000 00
For repairs of the Free Academy	1,000 00
For support of Evening Schools	60,000 00
For repairs through the board's repair shop	5,000 00
For supplies through the Depository	20,000 00
For salaries of officers of Board of Education	6,000 00
For incidental expenses of the board	6,000 00
For rents of school premises	5,000 00
For Saturday Normal Schools	2,000 00
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools	15,000 00
Total	$449,533 77

The committee further reported that the amount of the school fund submitted by the board to the Board of Supervisors is $1,848,508 58, a sum which, deducting salaries and other necessary expenses, leaves but little margin for the erection of school edifices, &c.; and for these they recommend the appropriation of only $912 59, trusting that the Legislature will authorize the expenditures as may be necessary.

No pressing business offering, the board adjourned to the 15th inst.

VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE TO WARD SCHOOL NO. 14.—The committee of the Senate, Messrs. WHITE, HUMPHREY and MUNGER, visited Ward School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, yesterday morning, in company with the President and Clerk of the Board of Education, Commissioner MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, Messrs. STEVENSON, BANKS, ALLEN and GORHEGAN, Trustees and Inspectors, and quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the exercises. The declamation in the male department, the singing and calesthenics in the female department, and also in the primary department, were excellent, and reflected great credit on Mr. OLNEY, of the male department; Miss WHITNEY, of the female department; and Miss MEYER, of the primary department. Senator WHITE addressed the children of the primary department, and expressed himself much pleased with the order and discipline of the School.

Opening of a New Public Petroleum Exchange.

The Petroleum interest in this city, having solemnly determined that their light should not be hidden under a bushel, have opened a public exchange for barter and sale of Oil Stocks at No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st. The rooms there selected were formally opened yesterday, and consecrated to the service of Oil, and the event was deemed of such interest as to call forth several speeches in glorification of Petroleum. The magnates of this great and growing interest, assembled at the Exchange at noon, and before the meeting was called to order, entered into social converse and discussion concerning oil, wells, derricks, steam-engines, pumping-wells, spouting-wells, gas, &c. From the talk of the members of the new Exchange, a stranger would conclude that the glories of ancient Greece were nothing to the grease of modern times. Some oleaginous HOMER must arise to sing its story, its romance, and its reality. The oil men are largely given to painting in their favorite product bright-clouded pictures of its future. They depict it mounting the throne of the defunct King Cotton, and swaying the sceptre of commerce over the universe. They point to it as an instance of the compensating laws and overruling of Providence, which supplies the wants of man from new and unseen resources when the old ones fail. Three years ago, the world in general and New-Bedford in particular, lamented the scarcity of whales and the decadence of the fisheries. Now, Titusville has taken the place of New-Bedford, and is the centre of light. But however the members of the Petroleum Exchange may be given to praise of oil, it is undeniable that the oil interest has become one of the largest in this country. The capital now invested in this business is enormous, and Mr. JACKSON has supplied a want long felt in opening a public exchange for dealers in petroleum stocks.

The regular call of stocks will occur to-day, and every day following, at 11:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. A. Provost-Martial-General Hays Relieved.

Acting Assistant Provost-Martial Brig.-Gen. HAYS, of the Southern Division, State of New-York, was relieved yesterday morning, and Brig.-Gen. HINKS, late in command of the rendezvous at Hart's Island, appointed as his successor. Gen. HAYS will probably be ordered to active duty in the field. In the performance of his duties as A. A. Provost Martial-General, he has made himself very popular with the citizens of New-York, and they will much regret his transfer.

GANG OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two years ago JUDGE VAN COTT and other citizens of Mount Vernon, having for a long time been annoyed by an audacious band of robbers who conducted their operations so adroitly as to baffle the Metropolitan Police, organized a Vigilance Committee and called to their aid detective policeman SLOWEY, of the Central Department, and officer MONTGOMERY, of Mount Vernon. Strict watch was then kept, and the committee daily conferred one with another until they had gathered information showing conclusively that numerous burglaries which had been committed in Westchester County were the work of a gang whose headquarters were in their midst. The Committee then set themselves to the task of capturing the entire band. It was not desirable to apprehend one or two of the thieves, since their confederates, learning that their den had been discovered, might take flight; and therefore the Committee and officers SLOWEY and MONTGOMERY winked at the thieves' transactions until everything had been made ready for a descent simultaneously in this city and in Westchester. This was made early in the week, on a warrant which was granted by Judge MEEKS; and AUGUST CHRISTMAN, JOHN FINK, JACOB CUSICK (otherwise "Dutch CHARLEY,") JOHN MULLER, JACK ALDER, GEORGE SLONER, PETER SMITH, and three women named MARY JOHNSON, ELLIOTT and MOORE, were apprehended and taken to White Plains for trial. Several of the prisoners were committed to prison, and others have been admitted to bail. It is alleged that ROBERT CHURCHILL, who was recently shot by an officer, was leader of the gang, and that they held their midnight councils at the abode of Mrs. ELLIOTT, one of the prisoners above named.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The tenth annual report of this institution just issued, shows its affairs to be in a flourishing condition, and the number of disciples of Hahnemann to be on the increase. Last year there were treated by Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, the manager, and his assistants 17,106 cases, of whom 8,067 of the patients were treated at their residences, and 42,765 prescriptions were given. Great success is claimed for the treatment of nasal catarrh and laryngitis by means of powered medicines blown upon the affected parts through glass tubes. There is a branch of the Bond-street establishment at No. 194 East Seventh-street, and soon another branch will be established at a convenient location in the city.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	203⅛	200	Hudson R. R.	102⅝
120,000	do	203⅝	1800	Clev. & Pitts x-d	77
10,000	do	203¾	600	do b10	77⅜
50,000	do b10	203¾	900	do b30	77⅜
40,000	Ohio & M. C. s3	26¼	700	Chi. & R. I. R. s10	90¼
1200	Erie Railway	69⅛	100	do	90¼
500	do s3	69⅛	500	do b3	90⅜
700	do	69¼	500	Cumb. Coal s30	44
100	do s5	69	100	do s3	44⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R	108½	500	do s10	44¼
200	do	109	600	Chi. & N. W. s3	32¼
100	Ill. Cen. R	115	2[illegible]0	do s30	32
100	do	114¾	100	do s10	32⅛
100	do s5	114⅞	300	do	32¼
200	M. S. & N. I	63⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pr	61¼
700	do	63⅛	200	do s10	61⅛
200	do s3	63⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C s10	90¼
900	do	63¼	100	Mariposa Min s3	11¼
100	do s3	63¼	100	do	11⅛

Stock market steady on call; not many transactions after. Gold on call strong; after call sales of Gold as high as 2[illegible]4¼. At close of report Gold stood 204⅝.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the Prostate Gland, and retention of Urine, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay $50 a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH, Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

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A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

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In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

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A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Suwo Nada, from Hilton Head—Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. McCullum, Chief of Railroad Bureau; Col. J. C. Gray, Lieut.-Col. R. R. Turner, Capt. Wyman, Capts. G. W. Hall, Chas. Emery, Henry Allen, W. W. Gilbert, G. W. Porter, Abner S. Gray, Middleton, V. R. C.; E. W. Muincher, Lieuts. C. D. Munroe, C. A. Grimes, McKer, A. W. Stewart, H. A. McDonald, D. E. Palmer, Mrs. Burns and child, J. Clarke, T. H. Vosburgh, J. W. Wilson, and about 90 privates.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—A. M. De La Rosa, Sidney Burnett, T. Ryan, Wm. Knight and lady, J. Nichols, C. P. Weeks, W. T. Garrison, J. D. Ramas, W. W. Meeker, lady and daughter, Roman Parada, S. Benlizer, Andrew Marrin, J. La Tare, John Callen, T. Sena, A. Franke, Mrs. Victoria, B. Jones, G. Samuels.

In steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince—J. Dejardin, Ed. Honori, M. M. Schultzler, all o Port-au-Prince.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—T. A. News, A. H. Jefler, Henry Gemp, G. Ames, Dr. A. Brett, A. S. Springer, Wm. Emeurine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon sets.. 12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 01 | Gov. Island.. 12 50 | Hell Gate.. 2 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Lawrence, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jose San Roman, Mantin, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Cormick, Matamoras, Metcalf & Duncan; Iona, (Br.,) Condon, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Curry; Alvarado, (Br.,) Jost, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Albatross, (Br.,) Wade, Naguabo, Miller & Houghton; Suwannee, McCobb, Trinidad, Cuba, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners J. F. Farland, Liscum, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Port Royal, Whitney & Hathaway; Frederick, (Br.,) Howe, Matamoras; A. V. Brown, Stanhope, Key West, Simpson & Clapp.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Curtis, Port-au-Prince Jan. 22, and the Breakwater Jan. 31, with logwood, etc. to R. Murray, Jr. No date, lat. 37, lon. 74, spoke bark F. R. Young, 90 ds. from Antwerp, with 72 passengers, bound to New-York, short of provisions; supplied her. The brig Hermano came in collision with the schr. Puritana, of Rio Grande, Jan. 24, near Barnegat, at about 7:30 P. M., and at about 8:15 P. M. came in collision with another schooner, name unknown, J. W. Clements, master, lying at Delaware Breakwater. Two men of the Puritana got on board the brig Hermano; one came to this port on the City of Port-au-Prince. The City of Port-au-Prince put into the Breakwater for coal, and received a supply from schr. Breese.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 30, Richard Favor, fireman, died on board, of disease of the heart. Jan. 31, 30 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Corsica, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Suwo Nada, Jayne, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 29, with passengers.

U. S. steam transport Nightingale, Braker, New-Orleans Jan. 23, with 250 soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Merriman, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Mariposa, Howes, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Carolina, Phillips, Beaufort, N. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Brig Celestina, Bray, Fernandina, Fla., 15 ds., with old iron to Peck & Church. Jan. 28, lat. 37, lon. 73 30, passed the top of a vessel's house, painted green.

Brig Dashing Wave, (of Liverpool,) Burdick, Minititlan 26 ds., with mahogany to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy westerly weather; split sails, stove bulwarks, etc. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Balear, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Claypole, Matamoras 32 ds., with cotton to O. K. King & Co. Been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales; split sails, etc.

Brig Pride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Blauvelt, Shelburne, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Pollux, (Dan., of St. Thomas,) Leehusen, Rio Janeiro 66 ds., with coffee to Napier & Wellsford. Has had very heavy N. W. gales since crossing the Gulf.

Schr. Horace, Wilson, Port Royal 21 ds., with cotton to master. Has had heavy N. and W. weather; split sails, etc., and was twice up to Barnegat and blown off; to the northward of Barnegat, passed large quantities of deals and lumber.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Montrose, Mott, Fernandina, with cotton and jasmine root to order.—(Arr. 29th.)

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark Princess.

Brig La Cayenne, from St. Domingo, to Wilson & Cammann.

Sailed.

Steamships Eagle, for Havana; Monterey, Glaucus, Wobosset.

Ships Isaac Webb, B. Aymar.

Brig Salamander, Retriever, C. Pickins, J. Worthington, Eunice.

Schooners Hannah, Petrel, Mary E. Jones, Maria Jane.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr. barks Anna Walsh, from Liverpool; Deucy, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. brigs Lucy Ann, Miragoane; Snow Bird, Cardenas; schr. Angler, Inagua.

Spoken, &c.

Bertha Koen—Hamb. brig, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, Dec. 24, lat. 7 50 S., lon. 34 14 W.

Emma—brig, bound N., Jan. 20, lat. 36 54, lon. 71 23

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan 22, bark Wilhelmine, for New-York; brigs Wm. Nash, for Miragoane; Helen Finlay, for Inagua.

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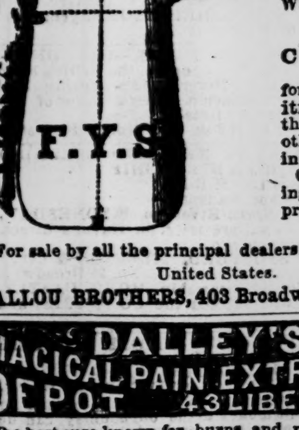

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by the general partners.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, } General Partners.
WILLIAM J. GORDON, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, SOLOMON D. McMILLAN, } Special Partners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the same name, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at the same place, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
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